

INDIANA
(MISCELLANEOUS)

DRAWER 11A

INDIANA IN THE 19th CENTURY

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Indiana

Miscellaneous

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DANIEL GRASS

LAURA MERCY WRIGHT¹

Poseyville, September 28, 1920

Like many families in the pioneer days of our country, the Grass family suffered much at the hands of the American Indian. The father of Daniel Grass, with his wife and two daughters, were surprised one morning by nine Indians while hoeing corn outside of the fort at what is now Bardstown, Kentucky. The father was killed; the mother and two daughters were taken captive. Later in the day the Indians, after much contention over the captives, separated into three groups; each group took one of the women.

After five years of captivity, the daughter Julia took sick, was taken to Detroit and there exchanged for whiskey and blankets. There was much excitement in the fort over the recovery and the arrival of the white girl. A mother in that fort, who had herself been a captive, and exchanged for whiskey and blankets, wondered if the white girl could be her daughter. When the Indian garments were put aside, the mother of Daniel Grass greeted her long-lost daughter Julia. Nothing was ever heard of the other daughter; she probably died in an Indian wigwam, or by the tomahawk.

This account was made known in part to Daniel Grass by Julia herself, who visited her brother, probably in the year 1834. She had married a man by the name of Grant. Searching for her brother and not finding him in Bardstown, she journeyed to Rockport, Spencer County. Here she stayed a year. I heard an uncle of mine, Daniel Greathouse, say she acted so much like an Indian that he himself was afraid of her. Daniel Grass and probably another brother, still younger, were in the fort at the time the father was killed and the mother and sisters were taken captives. My mother, a granddaughter of Daniel Grass, now in her ninetieth year, told me her brother, Daniel Greathouse, and uncle, James Grass, visited a cousin near New Albany, Indiana, when they were young men.

Daniel Grass was two and a half years old at the time of his father's death. Dr. William R. Hynes, a wealthy man

1. Laura Mercy Wright is a great-granddaughter of Daniel Grass.

of Nelson County, Kentucky, who owned much land in Daviess and Henderson Counties, Kentucky, and in what is now Spencer County, Indiana, took the child and educated him as his own son.

Daniel Grass first came to Hanging Rock, now Rockport, in Spencer County, probably in 1803.² Before coming here, he went to Yellow Banks, now Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky. Here he married Jane Smithers, the daughter of William Smithers, the first settler of that place. On May 9, 1807, Daniel Grass entered land in Section 26, southwest of Rockport. This was the first land entered by an actual settler in what is now Spencer County. In the same year Daniel Grass and his wife moved to Rockport, then called Hanging Rock. He built his home on one of the bluffs in south Rockport.³ He was evidently a man of refined taste, for a more beautiful spot in Rockport could not be found. On the east flowed the beautiful Ohio, while beyond, the green hills of Kentucky lent an added charm to the landscape. On the south could be seen the graceful windings of the river through the rich bottom lands. On the west and north stood the primeval forests. After he built his home, he journeyed back to Bardstown, Kentucky, and induced his friends and their families to follow him into the wilderness—what is now Spencer County. The Wrights, Morgans, Barnetts, and Greathouses, with others, whose descendants now live in Spencer County, came here through the influence of Judge Grass in 1808.

Daniel Grass took part in Harrison's march against the Indians at the Prophet's town, and was wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. He walked on crutches the remainder of his days.

Judge Grass's political life began in 1812, as justice of the peace. In 1813, he was an associate judge for Warrick County—more than half of what is now Spencer County was then in Warrick County. About this time a political rivalry sprang up with Ratliff Boon, the man for whom Boonville was named. Grass, Boon, Berry and others had been instrumental in hav-

2. I quote from D. L. Morgan, now of Pittsburg, Kansas, and a relative of my mother, familiarly known throughout Spencer county as Uncle Billy Stater. Mr. Stater was a man of unusual intellect and memory, and a man interested in all public affairs. Mr. Morgan, also formerly a resident of Spencer county, and likewise interested in county history, verifies the fact that Daniel Grass first came here in 1803 to look after entering land for Dr. William R. Hynes, previously mentioned.

3. J. A. Gentry now lives on the identical spot where the original house stood.

laid plans for the town of Evansville instead of Darlington to become the county-seat. Colonel Ratliff Boon, who had settled in Warrick County about 1809 (he later became the lieutenant-governor of the state and governor from September 12 to December 5, 1822) opposed this plan.

At that time General Joseph Lane, who later became a man of national repute, was rafting logs near Darlington, and floating them down the Ohio River to Red Bank (now Henderson, Kentucky) where J. J. Audubon, later the famous American ornithologist, had a saw mill. While rowing back, General Lane stopped over night with Colonel McGary, who acquainted him with the facts concerning the county-seat. Lane suggested to Colonel Boon that Warrick be divided into two counties, and McGary's town become the county-seat of the new county.

Through General Lane's suggestion, a meeting was held. Those present were Colonel McGary, General Lane, Colonel Boon, General Evans, and Judge Daniel Grass. Warrick County was divided, and although the courthouse had been erected in Darlington, the county-seat was moved to Boonville. Then through the influence of Judge Grass, Spencer County was organized by an act (approved January 10, 1818) of the legislature in the session of 1817-18. Judge Grass in this session sat in the Senate from Perry, Posey and Warrick Counties. He lived in what is now Ohio township, and caused Spencer County to be formed between Anderson creek on the east and Pigeon creek on the west, and extend north to Dubois County, then also in the making. Spencer and Dubois Counties were organized February 1, 1818. Judge Grass had a bitter political fight with Ratliff Boone of Warrick County over the organization of Spencer, but Judge Grass won out. It was Judge Grass who had the county named Spencer, in honor of Captain Spier Spencer, his very warm friend, who was killed at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, in the battle in which Judge Grass had been wounded. He also caused the county-seat to be located at Rockport.

In 1819 and again in 1820, Judge Grass was elected representative from Spencer County. In 1821, he was again elected to the State Senate from Spencer, Perry, Dubois and part of Warrick; he was re-elected for every session and he served until 1827. In 1826 the district was changed and Judge Grass sat from Crawford, Perry and Spencer Counties.

ing Warrick County organized and in making the county seat at Darlington, a place several miles west of Yankeetown, Warrick County. Nothing is left of the site of this first county seat of Warrick County, except Darlington station on the Rockport traction line. Here they sank a salt well and manufactured salt for a year or two.

A memorial asking for the admission of Indiana into the Union as a state was adopted by the General Assembly of the territory, December 11, 1815. The same was presented in Congress to the House of Representatives by the delegate Jonathan Jennings, on the 28th of the same month and was referred by that body to a committee of which Mr. Jennings was chairman. On the 5th of January, 1816, he reported a bill to the House of Representatives enabling the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution upon which they should be admitted to the Union on equal terms with the original states. The election was held on Monday, May 13, 1816. Daniel Grass was elected a delegate to this Constitutional Convention at Corydon, the capital, to represent Warrick County. He served on three of its most important committees and took an active part in its deliberations. On June 12, 1816, Daniel Grass was appointed by the president to the committee on the legislative department of the government; other members of the committee were Messrs. Noble, Ferris, Milroy and Benefiel. On the first Monday in August, 1816, Daniel Grass was elected a senator in the first Indiana State Legislature from Warrick, Perry and Posey Counties. Shortly after his election as senator, he was appointed on the committee on prisons, along with Carr, Pennington, Milroy, Hunt, Graham and McCarty.

Spencer County was organized by an act of the legislature in the session of 1817-18 through the influence of Daniel Grass, who was at that time a representative from Warrick County. He had a bitter political fight with Ratliff Boon of Warrick County over its organization, but Grass won out.

Colonel Hugh McGary, the Kentucky pioneer who founded Evansville, had a bitter controversy over Darlington being the county-seat of Warrick County. Colonel McGary had a scheme—carried out several years later—to sell 130 acres of land in what is now Evansville to General Robert M. Evans and James W. Jones, of Gibson County. These three men

Dr. William R. Hynes, the foster parent of Daniel Grass, Mr. Wright and Mr. Griffith were the original owners of the land where the city of Rockport is now located. This is shown by the titles to the land and the surveys of the lots. Daniel Grass was appointed treasurer of Spencer County in 1818, but he never served. In the same year he was appointed county agent (a pioneer official whose duties are now those of a county auditor) to take charge of these lots. All the early deeds were signed by Judge Grass as agent of Spencer County. Judge Grass was one of only four men who held the office of county agent, which was abolished in 1835. He was sheriff of Spencer County from 1833 to 1836.

Judge Grass died in 1837 of a stroke of apoplexy. He was found in his chair by his wife. Judge Grass had been unable to lie down for some time and a chair was made for him in which he rested at night. His remains were laid to rest on the hillside of what is known as the Old Grave Yard, not far from the hill on which he first settled. Sad but nevertheless true, this grave is unknown. No one can mark the spot. We blush to admit that these heroes and pioneers, men of fortitude, of thought and action, and their wives of kindred spirit, who loved their families, have been forgotten by their children and grandchildren, until now, only the memory of what they have done lives. Thanks to the historical Society for preserving their deeds. May it teach the present and future generations to revere the resting places of our heroic dead.

MATERIA MEDICA OF PIONEER INDIANA

MRS. H. C. KNAPP, M. D.Huntingburg, June 10, 1924

The story of Indiana and her pioneer days, and the old herb doctor has its beginning hundreds of years ago. Men of science have, after long years of study learned to read the pages of nature's book, and have told us the story of what Indiana was long before man appeared to write down his own history.

In pioneer days Indiana was lavish in her supply of medical value. An industry that we hear little about today is the gathering of wild herbs and roots for medical purposes. They say ointments that were made fifty years ago and took fifteen days to make then, will take only fifteen minutes to make now. It is an important industry, and in Indiana today is to be found one of the largest medicinal herb jobbing houses in the world. They say that to visit this house one is reminded of the pioneer days, when almost every piece of root, bark or herb was of some value.

The old doctor is no more to be found, and few home remedies are needed. Still there are more than two hundred and fifty species of roots, herbs, and barks that are found valuable in manufacturing drugs. In pioneer days a prescription did not call for a trip to the drug store, but for a trip to the woods, where roots and herbs were gathered and prepared in the manner prescribed. Every old lady had some special prescription to offer, such as a catnip tea for the baby; cherry bark, rock candy and whiskey for colds; jimson leave salve for infection; polk root for rheumatism; Golden Seal for the stomach; blood root for coughs and colds; Mayapple as a laxative; Indian turnip for carbuncles; bog onion for white swelling and carbuncles; sarsaparilla as a spring tonic and blood purifier; camomile tea for hives; slippery elm for nausea and dysentery.

Some of the most important herbs, roots and barks used by the pioneer doctor still play an important part in the composition of some of our specific medicines today; some, of course, are obsolete. Golden Seal is a very valuable medicine and one very much used. It could be found in pioneer days growing

In the summer of along about 1905, there was a Soldier's Reunion held at Pleasant Lake, Ind., (I think it was at which Judge S. A. Powers, of Angola, Ind., was the orator. He stated that he had a souvenir for any soldier present who belonged to the 44th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and my father, Peter Alsbaugh, was the only soldier there from that regiment, - so Judge Powers gave him the souvenir which was a piece of shingle from the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and this is a portion of that piece of shingle.

L. E. Alsbaugh

Howe, Ind. R. R.

(Given to Rev. Girton, and Dated the 13th Day of

Jan. 1935)

(Used in his lectures)



FOX, HENRY

Indiana We Love You
and
Tread Softly

"North and South, East and West"

"Deep in the forest"

SPENCER COUNTY SONGS

(SPENCER COUNTY, INDIANA)

Dear Neighbor:

Our county is blessed in so many ways that we ought to tell the world about it. Abraham Lincoln, the greatest American of all times, spent his boyhood and young manhood here. His foot-steps hal-
lowed our hills. As you hear our children sing their love for Spencer County, as they sing of Nancy
Hanks Lincoln and her immortal son, Abe, as they sing of the joy and beauty to be found here, may
you too, love Spencer County the more for it.

The publishing of these songs has been made possible by the Clay Township Farmers' Institute of
Spencer County. They requested the author of these songs to furnish part of the program for the eve-
ning of November 30th, 1938. Four schools, Elm Corner, the two schools at Lamar and the school of
Buffaloville have devoted one-half hour weekly to singing these songs during the month of November.
The children have learned to love them—as well as sing them. If their efforts please you, keep the
song-sheet as a souvenir. In the event you do not care to, please give it to one of the school children.

"Where one sings rest easy!

The wicked have no songs."

Neighborly yours,
HENRY FOX,
Lamar, Ind.

INDIANA, WE LOVE YOU

Melody: The Army Song—Over Hill
and Dale, We Will Hit the Dusty Trail,
etc.

North and South, East and West,
you're the one we love the best,
Indiana, we love you, we do.
Up and down, in and out, lovely roads
that wind about,
Spencer county, we love you, we do,
So its Hi, Hi, He,
A jolly crowd are we
Sing out your love clear and true!

Rolling hills, fertile fields, where the
earth her increase yields,
Indiana, we love you, we do.
Lovely tree, good rich loam,
Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home.
Spencer County, we love you, we do.
So, come on and sing, make her
forests ring,
Sing out your love clear and true,
For where e'er we go, you will al-
ways know.
Spencer county, we love you, we do.

TO ROCKPORT

County Seat of Spencer County, Ind.

Melody: Beautiful Ohio

Sailing down the river on the old 'Hio,
Drifting with the current, singing as
we go,
All the world's at peace and so are we,
Stars above are twinkling merrily.
Rockport, nestled snugly on her hill-
side fair
Smiling on the lovers as they're
drifting there,
Beautiful Ohio, in dreams again I see,
Visions of what used to be.

TO CLAY CITY

(Melody: Auld Lang Syne)

A rousing song we sing to you
Clay City now, our host,
To all who think and plan and toil
Warm-hearted at their post.
We gather as the moments fly—
Love, inspiration cheer;
New ties in faith and fellowship
Mid friends from far and near.

TREAD SOFTLY

Melody: Juanita

Lovingly dedicated to Nancy Hanks
Lincoln and Lincoln Park.

Deep in the forest
Sleeps the mother of "Old Abe,"
Nearby the hearthstone
Where she loved her babe.
Here the tall trees whisper
As the night winds gently blow,
Here I fain would rest me,
Here I fain would go.

Softly, oh, so softly,
Treads our nation, where she lies,
Softly, oh, so softly,
Under Spencer's skies.

Here little children
Move in silent, sacred awe.
Here stands no guardian,
Here rules love's own law.
Here in mute devotion,
Here we gather at her shrine,
Here the world pays tribute
To Abe's love divine.

Softly, oh, so softly,
Treads a nation, where she lies,
Softly, oh, so softly,
Under Spencer's skies.

SPENCER COUNTY FISHING SONG

O, who will go a fishin'—A fishin'
with me?
Down on the banks of Crooked
creek,
Where time flies merrily.
We'll dig our bait and catch our
craws
And lots of minnows, too;
So come on, go a fishin', a fishin'
me and you.

We'll cut a willow sapling,
Use thread for our line,
With sinker, hook and bobber, too,
Hurrah, won't that be fine!
The bull frog singin' on the bank,
The birdies in the tree;
So, come on, go a fishin',
On Crooked creek with me.
(Any other two-syllable name of
creek may be used instead of crooked).

TO LAMAR AND CROOKED CREEK

There's a catfish drifting t'ward
the river,
There's a laddie with a hook and line.
The catfish winked at the laddie and
said:
"You aint gonna catch me this time."
I'll sing you a song 'bout a city,
Not many long years ago,
That stood near the banks of a
streamlet
That flows in the old 'Hio.
Now the old 'Hio and the Swanee,
And the troubled Tennessee,
But good, old, lazy Crooked Creek is
Home, sweet home, for me.

(Copyrighted 1938)

SPENCER COUNTY COURTIN'
SONG

When grand-pa courted grand-ma,
'way back in ninety-one,
He came with horse and buggy, and
they rode out for fun.
'Twas down in Spencer county, 'twas
there they drove around,
The horse's hoofs made music, and
here's how it would sound:
Click clock, click clock, click clock,
click clock, click clock, click clock,
click clock, click clock,
The horse's hoofs made music, and
that's how it would sound.

When grand-pa married grand-ma
they took their honey-moon
And started on the Southern,
'Twas in the month of June.
Old shoes and rice were thrown at
them, the folks all saw them go,
And as they cheered them on their
way, here's how the train would
go:
Choo, choo, choo, choo, choo, choo,
choo, choo, choo, choo, choo, choo,
choo.
And as they cheered them on their
way, that's how the train would
go.

When daddy courted mother, he had
a Model T
With shiny brass and thick plate
glass, as gay as it could be.
They'd ride around, drive up and
down, and then they'd take it
slow,
Toward Rockport, or toward Santa
Claus, here's how that Ford would
go:
(In the loudest possible whisper, take
a deep breath first)
You can make it, you can make it,
you can make it, you can make it!
You can make it, you can make it,
You can make it—
Toward Rockport or toward Santa
Claus, that's how the Ford would
go.

SPENCER COUNTY EVENING SONG

(Melody: Goldne Abendsonne)

Golden sun at even,
Fair are you to see.
Here in Spencer's stillness
You inspi-r-e me.

Tell me, sun in heaven,
Where you go at night.
Where you always wander
When you f-a-d-e from sight?

Vesper bells are singing
Over Spencer's hills.
While the echoes ringing
Through the trees and rills.

Lord on high, now send us
Light that ever stays.
Love that lifts and lightens;
Light on a-l-l our ways.

ELM CORNER SCHOOL HOUSE

It's only one room at the cross-roads,
I know.
Elm Corner—I dream of—wherever
I go;
But that little brick school like the
old swimming pool
Takes me back to my childhood,
when I went to school.
In sunshine, in rain, over ice and
o'er snow
We walked to that school-house—
at seven below
With our school-books and slate.
How we'd run if 'twas late
To Elm Corner in days long ago.

In fall how the rabbits would pop
up and run!
How often we heard both, the dogs
and then gun.
How the hunters would shout as
they circled about,
How the teacher and pupils both
wished school were out.
On festival ev'nings from many miles
round
Folks came there to listen. What joy
there they found!
Sure—the lovers would roam, take
the longest way home
From Elm Corner in days long ago.

The school teacher boarded when
cold winter came.
Soon everyone loved him—and
honored his name;
For he knew everyone, parents,
daughter and son;
He joined them in all things, their
work and their fun.
At threshing and butch'ring, at gay
parties, too,
He planned and he led them, he
knew what to do.
So three cheers for the school, for
the teacher as well
At Elm Corner in days long ago.

(Melody: It's Only a Shanty in Old
Shanty-town)

SPENCER COUNTY HUNTING SONG

From Porter's Hill near Buffa-lo-ville
The sound of hound and horn (echo)
The whole night through, so clear
and true
Rings out 'till early morn—(echo).

And ev-ry boy is filled with joy
To hear the call of the wild (echo)
Its echo clear rings far and near
O-o, o-o, o-o (echo).

And ev-ry tree the eye can see
Looks up to heaven above (echo)
The bubbling brook, each shady nook,
They're calling me and you. (echo)

SPENCER COUNTY HOME COMING
SONG

Melody: O Susanna

O, we're going to Clay City,
Spencer county; here we come!
To the dearest spot on earth, we
know. The place that, we call
home.
Everybody will be happy. Oh, how
glad we all will be,
Once again in Spencer county, where
our loved ones we will see.

Chorus:

Grand-pa, grand-ma, aunts and
uncles, too,
O, it won't be long and we'll come
ridin', ridin' home to you.

When we get near home, then daddy'll
honk, honk, honk, honk, honk,
his horn,
Everybody will come flying out, as
sure as you are born.
O, such lovin' and such greetin', with
the front door open wide.
While old Rover runs and barks for
fair; 'till ev'ryone's inside.

Chorus:

Then there's O so much to ask and
tell, to give and get the news,
Say, there isn't anything on earth
that I would rather choose.
Grand-pa sits there so contented
with a baby on each knee,
It's the dearest, sweetest sight on
earth that any one can see.

Chorus:

SPENCER COUNTY PARTING SONG

(Melody: There is a Tavern in the
Town)

Comes time when best of friends
must part,
O how it eats into our heart.
And now you'd say good-bye to
friends and home
While far, far, far away you roam.

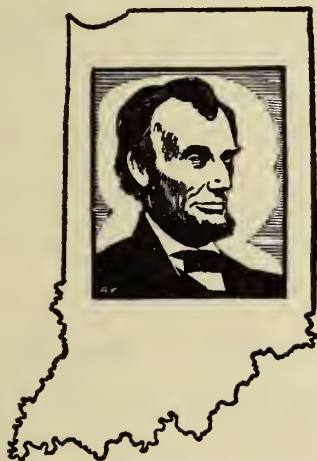
Chorus:

Fare thee well, now we must leave
Though we feel it, who would grieve
you?
Not a soul here would deceive you
Though we smile and try to grin.
You know we'll miss you, sure you
know,
That absence makes true friendship
grow
While Spencer County's poorer cause
you know
And ail will miss you, may you know.

Indiana

Lincoln

Foundation



DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION
OF THE AMERICAN WAY

‘ ‘ ONE NATION .

Abraham Lincoln believed in this.

He devoted his life to preserving
the America of his day.

The Indiana Lincoln Foundation was
founded to carry on this fight—
today and tomorrow.

Our state and our nation stand squarely
at the crossroads, threatened by a
common enemy whose battle cry is

“DIVIDE AND CONQUER”

In America's darkest moments
God has provided men of courage.

Abraham Lincoln, American and Hoosier,
leader without peer, was such a man of God.

Believing Lincoln's honesty—integrity and
fighting spirit are needed by America—today.

In this hour,
through Lincoln—we sound the call to arms.

Join the Indiana Lincoln Foundation
in this fight to keep America strong
—to keep it—

“ONE NATION - - - INDIVISIBLE”

Therein lies our strength, the decision is *yours*.

Divide and Conquer tactics have enslaved a
billion people and have gained our enemy an
average of 1000 square miles of land a day.

All this, within one generation.

NEXT TARGET ? - - - AMERICA
DATE ? - - - 1973

The most potent weapon our enemy has
is our indifference.

If that be so, then our most effective defense
is to make our people aware of the danger.

The Indiana Lincoln Foundation is dedicated
to the task of awakening our citizens. We
believe that the Lincoln story should be told

。 INDIVISIBLE ' '

and retold at every level—in our schools, our colleges, at public gatherings everywhere.

The code by which Mr. Lincoln lived—honesty—integrity—hard work—self discipline—should be re-established as the pattern of living for our youth. This can be accomplished through a close working alliance with school authorities.

It is the intent of the Foundation to make a National Shrine of the "Lincoln Land" in Southern Indiana.

Indiana once played an important part in the creation of a great American. The fourteen years which Lincoln, the boy, spent here, formed the shell from which emerged Lincoln the man.

Our state can again make a valuable contribution to our nation and to the world by re-establishing the ideals which helped an ordinary Hoosier boy become one of the great men of all time.

The project which the Indiana Lincoln Foundation is undertaking is of the utmost importance to *you*.

Success or failure will depend on you, the people of Indiana.

We need your help—We need your dollars.

Join with us as we present a united front against our common enemy and we can keep America—

"ONE NATION - - - INDIVISIBLE"

You may enroll by contacting:

INDIANA LINCOLN FOUNDATION
Pick-Antlers Hotel
Indianapolis 4, Indiana
MElrose 4-2351

John E. Steeg, Jr., Executive Secretary

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Wilbur Young

It is known that the group which included Abraham Lincoln (age 21) left Gentryville, Spencer Co. Ind., on March 1st, and arrived near Decatur, Macon Co. Ill., on March 15, 1830. After minute research by highly qualified and competent authorities, one might infer that the exact route of this group over more than 220 miles of trails would have been well identified after 85 to 100 years. Yet in Knox Co. Ind., alone, their specific route seems to have been rather tortuous and confused in mystery. (See county map herein)

Among several routes indicated then were, (a) the "Buffalo Trace" to Vincennes. From Vincennes, it could have been up the old stagecoach road to "Emisons Mill," thence northwest to "Emisons Landing" on the Wabash, and across the ford (or McCarty's ferry) to Russellville, Ill. (b) a second route the "Louisville Road" to Vincennes, and thence to Russellville, as above. (c) a third route entered the county at "Apraw Ford." From this point (in Donation 156) one fork of the "Apraw Trail" ran southwest to the Louisville road. But there was another well defined Indian trail from Apraw Ford, passing northwest to a point near Bruceville (a former Indian meeting ground); then (1) southwest where it joined the Bruceville road to Vincennes. (2) continued northwest to Emisons Mill; to Emisons Landing; across to Russellville; and north to Palestine, Ill., a former Indian ground. (See Knox Co. Road Petition of May 22, 1826, for a road from Apraw Ford to "Thomas Emison's mill")

It is now known that the Lincoln party entered Knox County at Apraw Ford; that they left it by ferry across the Wabash at Vincennes; that they traveled west across the flooded prairie, and a ferry across the Embarrass River, into Lawrenceville, Ill.; that they then turned northeast, again crossing the Embarrass by another ferry, and thence through "the Purgatories" (swamps) to Russellville; and then to Palestine. At the Illinois Republican Convention of May 9, 1860, Lincoln said he would remember the trip (through Lawrenceville to Russellville "as long as he lived." Notwithstanding the above, somewhat similar difficulties were indicated in the passage through Knox County, before crossing to Illinois at Vincennes.

William Weston Clarke Emison (D12) whose biographical sketch is shown elsewhere herein, often related to his son, John Wesley, and his grandson, James Wade, that Abraham Lincoln, his father's family and that of Mr. Hanks, stopped in front of the Emison home in 1830 (see map); that young Lincoln stated they had come enroute from southern Indiana and that they were moving to the Sangamon country in Illinois; that he explained they had come around by way of Bruceville because of the deep sand on the more direct "stage" road from Vincennes to Emisons Mill; that when they reached Bruceville, nearby, they proposed to turn west on the road (passing Emisons Mill and Emisons Landing) to the ford across the Wabash at Russellville; and that they talked of this former meeting in 1830, when Lincoln returned to Bruceville for a speech and political revival, during the campaign of 1844. Joseph Van Meter of "Vandalia" near Emisons Mill, later related during 1872-80, that the Lincoln traveling west in 1830, had camped overnight by the mill; that he saw and talked to them at that time, as to where they came from and were going. W.A. Taylor's mother and step-father, Dr. McGowan also confirmed the above. W.W.C. Emison had the reputation for being laconic and for instinctively separating facts from fiction or imagination. There was no doubt of the meeting, among those who heard.

Evidently near Emisons Mill, the Lincoln party learned that Spring floods had made the ford to Russellville dangerous, and/or McCarty's ferry was not running. And they turned back south down the sandy stagecoach road to Vincennes, for the ferry crossing.

SOURCES: "Investigation of the Lincoln Way" Ill State Hist Lib; 1915 "Brief of the Knox Co. Lincoln Memorial Highway Group" Vin; 1931 "Lincoln Lore" Lincoln Nat Life Foundation; Bulletin 480; 1938 "Early Indiana Trails & Surveys" Ind Hist Soc Pub; v.6-3; 1919

William Weston Clarke Emison, eldest son of Thomas and Jennet (Holmes) Emison, was born June 15, 1804 in Knox Co. Ind., at White Oak Springs (now Petersburg, Pike Co) during the migration of his parents from Scott Co. Ky., to Indiana. Other versions indicate he was born "near Georgetown, Ky." He was named after his distinguished maternal great grandfather, Col. Clarke. See CLARKE FAMILY

On Nov. 24, 1825, he married Elizabeth King Posey, born Aug. 18, 1799 in Beaufort, S.C., daughter of Rev. Richard, Jr., and Frances (Allen) Posey of South Carolina and Indiana. See POSEY FAMILY.

Shortly thereafter, they resided in Jefferson Co. Indiana for several years before returning to Washington Twp., in Knox Co.

In March 1830, young Abraham Lincoln accompanied his parents and others, from their old home in Spencer Co. Ind., to Macon Co., Ill. This party paused before entering Bruceville, in front of the Posey farm, where Mr. Emison talked with them, and first met the future President. Their acquaintance was renewed when Lincoln returned to Bruceville in the Whig campaign of 1844, and they discussed the previous meeting. Mr. Emison and his son, John Wesley Emison, were personal friends of President Lincoln. They admired and supported him actively during the Civil War. See LINCOLN WAY herein.

Mr. Emison had settled on his farm, less than a mile southeast of Bruceville, which adjoined the Posey farm on the north. During 1840-44, he purchased the Posey farm from the remaining 7 heirs. On his own farm, he established a tannery, which had been in operation 36-40 years, according to his short biographical sketch of Sept. 5, 1873, in the "Vincennes Sun." He had also "embarked in the milling business at Bruceville in 1854, and continued in it at various points, up to his establishment of (St. Louis Mills) in Vincennes" where he then resided. On his farm there was also a distillery and a sawmill. According to the diary of his younger brother, James Madison, on March 20, 1853, "Weston got his new sawmill started. The two circular saws ran like a top."

It is understood Mr. and Mrs. Emison moved to Vincennes about Nov. 20, 1862, when her mother, Frances (Allen) Posey died. Their Bruceville home was occupied by their son, John Wesley, who bought all his father's properties except two residences on Broadway at the north corner of 8th St., and a small farm in Johnson Twp. This purchase also included the father's interest in the St. Louis Mills on 11th St., between Oak and Locust Sts., and the four blocks directly to the southeast, owned jointly with Capt. John R. Callender.

Mr. and Mrs. Emison lived at the home on the corner of 8th & Broadway until her death on Feb. 26, 1876, when he returned to live at the new brick mansion of his son, John Wesley, a mile southeast of Bruceville. There he died on Mar. 7, 1881, and was buried beside his wife, at the Upper Indiana Church cemetery.

Their children are shown in the following pages.

NOTE: It is understood that Reverend Wade Posey, with his brother in law, W.W.C. Emison, were keenly interested in the establishment and growth of Indiana Asbury College (now DePauw University).

His son, John Wesley Emison, Sr. (E42) was the first "Emison Trustee" (1880-1889). His grandson, James Wade Emison, Sr. (F52) was the first Trustee in his generation, followed by his younger brother, John Wesley Emison, Jr. (F54) who represented the Indiana (Methodist) Conference on the Board of Trustees and Visitors, from 1912 until his death in 1932. In 1951, his great grandson, John Rabb Emison, (G33) was elected as Alumnae Representative on the Board.

A perusal of the biographical sketches herein, reveals James Wade Emison, Sr. (Class of 1882) was the first of some 26 members of this family to enter DePauw, which included 7 of their wives.

*He was also a Trustee of Vincennes University. (See p.213).

(The sub-division on each side of Emison Avenue, from Washington Avenue westward to the railroad, was owned by a Mr. Baker and Frank Emison, (E82)

6) ROBERT SHIPLEY, Jr., b-10/9/1713, near Ellicott City., Md., son of Robert, Sr., and Elisabeth (Stevens) Shipley.
He m- / /17 , Sarah
This family moved to Lunenburg Co., Va., c1750 and to Mecklenburg Co., N.C., in 1771-72.

CHILDREN (Sons, ⁶ROBERT Jr ⁵EDWARD: ⁸GEORGE)

1. RACHEL,
m- / /17 , Lunenburg Co., Va., Richard Berry, Sr
Their 5th child, Richard, Jr., b-9/2/1769; d-4/16/1843, Callaway Co., Mo. m-10/22/1794, Mercer Co., Ky., Mary "Polly" Ewing. His two orphan cousins, Sarah Mitchell, and Nancy Hanks, were raised in the home of Richard, Sr., and later Richard, Jr. Richard, Jr., with Thomas Lincoln, signed the Marriage Bond of Nancy Hanks, 6/12/1806. in Washington Co., Ky.

2. ANN, b- / /1746, near Ellicott City, Md; d-1828, Madison Co. Ky.
m- / /1765, David McCord, Sr., b- / /1744; d- / /1818, near Boone's Fort, Madison Co., Ky. SEE McCORD FAMILY, elsewhere herein.

3. LUCY,
m-1st, / /17 , Mecklenburg Co., N.C., James Hanks of *Sparks*
m-2nd, 4/30/1790, Mercer Co., Ky., Henry Sparrow
Daughter, NANCY HANKS, b- / /1744; m-6/12/1806, Washington Co., Ky., THOMAS LINCOLN. Their second child, ABRAHAM, b- 2/12/1809

4. MARGARET,
m-1st, / /17 , Robert Sloan, who died in Revolution
m-2nd, / /17 , Matthew Armstrong

5. NAOMI, 4/26/1748; Killed by Indians, 1790, near Crab Orchard, Ky.
m- / /17 , Robert Mitchell, later lived in Washington Co. Ky.
Daughter, Sarah, captured by Indians, at death of mother; and later released to Robert Berry, Jr. (above) in whose home she was raised.

NOTES

LUNENBURG CO., VA: TITHE LIST: 1749-52, ROBERT SHIPLEY, Sr; 1752, Jr.
MECKLENBURG CO., N.C., DEED Bk.6; p.117; (4/18/1772 - 4/Ct/1772)
DAVID and ANN (SHIPLEY) McCORD, to ROBERT SHIPLEY (her father);
For £ 30; 185 acres adjoining DAVID, JOHN and JAMES McCORD, all of Mecklenburg Co. Being part of 300 acres bought of Francis and Martha Beatey, 7/4/1766 (David McCord, Sr. b- in or prior 1745).
Wit: EDWARD SHIPLEY, Jr; GEORGE SHIPLEY.

"LINCOLN LORE" LINCOLN NAT. LIFE FOUNDATION, FT. WAYNE, IND:
Bulletin 214; 5/15/1933; Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor; Also Bulletin 1087; 2/6/1950; "Lucy (Shipley) Hanks after the death of Nancy's father, married on April 30, 1790 in Mercer Co., Ky., Henry Sparrow whose brother, Thomas, was later to marry Elizabeth Hanks, presumably a sister of Nancy's father, James Hanks. On the written affirmation which Lucy made stating that she was of age, two kinsmen Robert Mitchell and John Berry served as witnesses to the certificate. Mitchell was a brother-in-law having married Naomi Shipley, a sister of Lucy and John Berry was a nephew, the son of her sister, Rachel (Shipley) Berry.

Well established tradition has it that at some time previous to the death of Richard Berry, Sr., in 1798 Nancy, daughter of Lucy, went to live with her Aunt Rachel Berry, where there was also living Sarah Shipley Mitchell, daughter of Naomi, who had been massacred by the Indians. Whether or not the widow Rachel Berry was living at the time Nancy Hanks was married June 12, 1806 is undetermined.

Mordecai Lincoln, brother of Thomas Lincoln, served as an appraiser of the estate of Richard Berry, Sr, and was closely associated with the younger Richard, during the time they both lived in the Beech Fork community. Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks grew up in the same neighborhood."

(PERMENENT FORWARDING ADDRESS)
JAMES WADE EMISON
CITIZENS TRUST BLDG
VINCENNES, INDIANA

11, March '60

Dr Louis A. Warren,
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Ft Wayne, Ind

Dear Dr Warren:

Enclosed are pages 66; 79; and 273 from my book
"THE EMISON FAMILIES, REVISED" 1954.

It is hoped they may prove of some interest to you,
and to contain a few additional facets of Lincoln, for your
accumulations of LINCOLN LORE

In regard to page 66 THE LINCOLN WAY, I have just noticed
that I forgot to have a copy of my early KNOX COUNTY MAP made, for
inclusion herewith. This map shows all the numerous points, metioned
in this article. And if you should be interested in having a copy of
the map, for simultaneous reference to the article, I shall be glad
to get a copy and forward it to you. In fact, if you should desire
a copy of my abovementioned book (from whence the enclosed pages
are copied) I shall be happy to present one for your collection.
It contains various articles on the early history surrounding the
old Territorial Capital of Vincennes; also Kentucky and areas in
the east and south. However, only the enclosed pages have a direct
bearing on Lincoln. (including the map, referred to above).

Unfortunately, the Commissions appointed to determine
the LINCOLN WAY or route through Knox County, Ind., and Lawrence
County, Ill., had previously decided on erroneous routes before
your discovery of the letter Lincoln wrote May 9, 1860, regarding
his unforgettable trek across the flooded prairie, from Vincennes
to Lawrenceville, and back northeast to Russelville on higher ground.

Referring to the enclosed page 263, I would appreciate
greatly, any pertinent ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS of missing names,
dates and places, in the genealogical connections and relationships,
between the children of ROBERT, Jr & ELIZABETH (STEVENS) SHIPLEY,
and the various members of the LINCOLN FAMILY in Kentucky. You
will note that I am "indebted to LINCOLN LORE", up to 1954, for
much of the data on this page 263. And I'm hoping much interesting
additional data has come to your notice since then.

As mentioned above, please dont hesitate to advise, if
you should wish the map of early Knox County, Ind., or possibly
a copy of my book "THE EMISON FAMILIES, REVISED" 1954. I am now
preparing the FINAL SUPPLEMENT of that book, to be published
within the next year or two.

Sincerely,

James W. Emission

P.S. This is being written from my present WINTER ADDRESS at
613. S.E. 6th COURT, Ft LAUDERDALE, FLA., where I will remain
until about April 15th, before returning to Washington, D.C.

J. HUBER PATTON TESTIMONIAL DINNER



80th BIRTHDAY

August 27, 1962



ATHENAEUM
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

J. HUBER PATTON

Born in Pana, Illinois, August 27th, 1882. Resident of Indianapolis since 1899. Songwriter—Law Book Salesman—Legal Researcher—Law Book Store owner—Historian for legal organizations and publishing firms — devoted member of Sigma Delta Kappa Legal Fraternity — a friend of Judges and Lawyers, young and old.

PROGRAM

Invocation - - - - - Hon. Robert I. Marsh

Dinner

Welcome - - - - - Gerald W. Ohrn, President,
Indianapolis Alumni Chapter,
Sigma Delta Kappa Legal Fraternity

Master of Ceremonies - - - Hon. Joseph G. Wood

Introduction of Distinguished Guests - - - - -
Hon. Arch N. Bobbitt

Music by J. Huber Patton, Composer - - - - -
Quartette Singing

** SONG I WROTE, PUB IN NEW YORK 1913.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Collected and edited - - - - -
Hon. Thomas E. Garvin—Mr. David W. Little

Presentation - - - - - Hon. Wm. E. Steckler

S. D. K. RESOLUTION

Presentation - - - - - Hon. Joseph G. Wood

Remarks - - - - - J. Huber Patton

*The picture taken at a national convention held
in 1954 at the Claypool Hotel in 1954. I was one of the
three judges Steckler, Bobbitt & Wood are members of
S. D. K. legal fraternity*

COMMITTEE
ON
ARRANGEMENTS

Acknowledgments are but a few

Leslie Duvall
Victor L. Rigot
Cecil S. Ober
Bernard W. Schotters
J. Herbert Hartman
Albert E. Lamb
Alva O. Ellis
Wesley T. Wilson
Nicholas Sufana



COMPLIMENTS
of
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, INC.

Commemorative History of the
GEORGE ROGERS

CLARK

*Bicentennial
Exhibit*



Item available in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection at the
Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana

For contact information, go to www.LincolnCollection.org.



THE INDIANA STATE MUSEUM

*February 25, 1976
February 25, 1979*



INDIANA UNIVERSITY

FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S FOOTSTEPS

Illinois is nicknamed "Land of Lincoln" for good reason. It was from the state's capital that the tall, raw-boned man, his gaunt face already etched with worry, left for Washington to assume the awesome burdens of the presidency. And it is in Springfield that Abraham Lincoln rests, in a granite tomb, below the inscription "Now He Belongs to the Ages."

Illinois is rich with sites that carry the Lincoln legacy, as are neighboring Kentucky and Indiana. Many are associated with less troubling times for the man who became our 16th president. These sites are alive with memories of Lincoln as a young boy, an energetic adolescent and a determined young man; as a store clerk, riverboat pilot, postmaster, rural lawyer and state legislator.

Today's travelers, connecting with fast highways and meandering back roads, can follow in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln from birth through burial in a short time.

Kentucky Connection

The trail begins in Kentucky, where Lincoln's grandfather (also named Abraham) arrived from Virginia in the 1780s. At Lincoln Homestead State Park, near another town called Springfield, visitors will find re-creations of the log-built family

homestead and of the blacksmith shop where Lincoln's father, Thomas, toiled. On display is a copy of the marriage bond that Thomas signed upon marrying Nancy Hanks.

The journey moves on to Hodgenville, site of the log cabin where Lincoln was born in 1809. It is contained within an imposing Greek-style building approached by 56 steps, one for each year in Lincoln's life. At nearby Knob Creek is Lincoln's boyhood home, occupied by the family from 1811 until 1816, when Abe was 7 years old.

The Indiana Years

In Lincoln City, Ind., the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial commemorates the 14 years young Abraham spent along the Ohio River frontier of southern Indiana. This is where Lincoln wielded plow and ax—and where, among scantily educated frontier folk, he learned to read and write, devouring books and serving as family correspondent. Visitors can see the site of the Lincoln cabin, a museum, a living-history farm and the grave of Lincoln's mother.

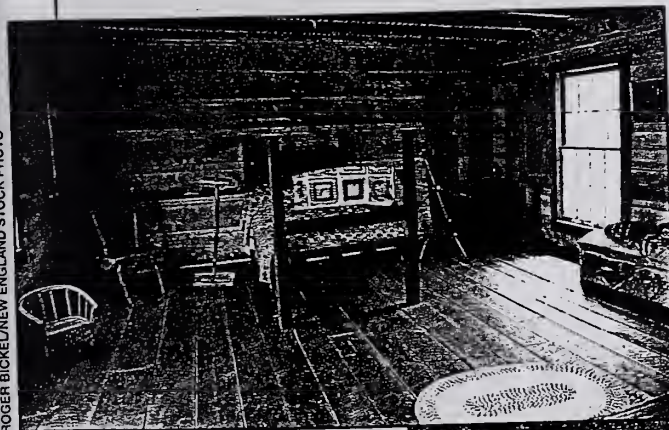
In 1830, when Lincoln was 21, the family moved to Illinois. Tracing Lincoln's early years in Illinois is the state park at New Salem, about 20 miles north of Springfield, a re-creation of the village where Lincoln lived and worked from 1831 to 1837.

Mr. Lincoln's Hometown

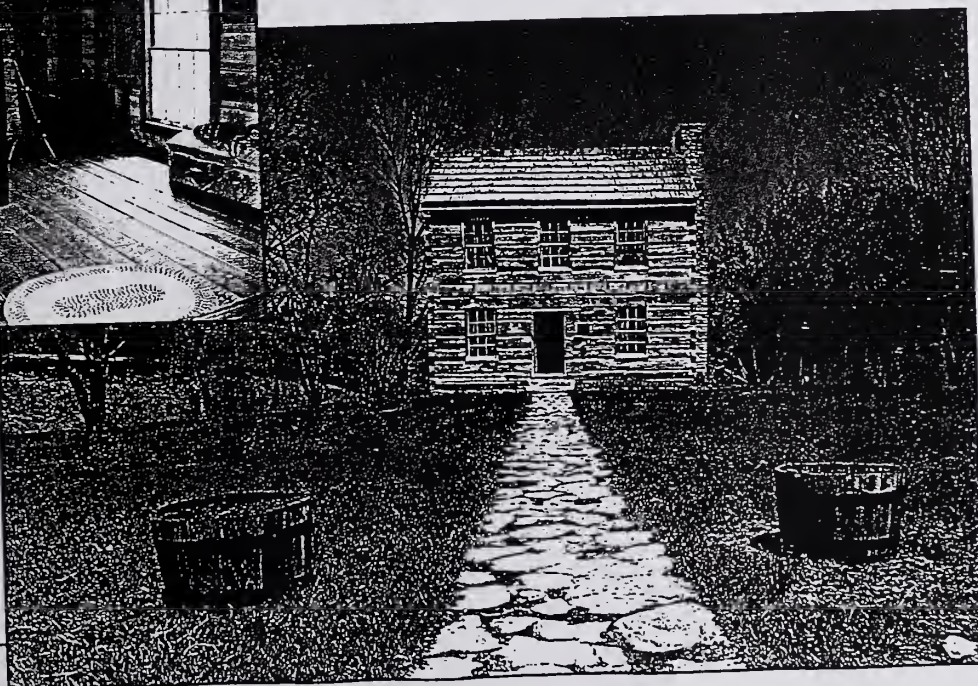
Before Lincoln departed for Washington, Springfield was the most significant focus of his life. There, visitors can view sites such as Lincoln's home, his law offices (with desks strewn with documents, as if the attorney had merely stepped out for lunch), the Old State Capitol, where he argued cases and gave stirring speeches, and the depot from which he made his dramatic departure to Washington. Lincoln's final resting place is Oak Ridge Cemetery, where he is entombed with his wife and three of their four sons.

Other important Lincoln sites in Illinois include the restored Vandalia Statehouse, state capital from 1820 to 1839, where Abe served as a freshman in the general assembly. He sharpened his oratory skills at numerous Illinois courthouses—at Postville (now Lincoln), Mount Pulaski, Mount Vernon, Metamora and Beardstown—all of which contain Lincoln memorabilia. At Bement is Bryant Cottage, where Lincoln visited a local banker to lay the groundwork for debates with Sen. Stephen A. Douglas.

Those famous political debates, made in 1858 when Lincoln was contesting the Illinois senate seat held by incumbent Douglas, projected Lincoln into national prominence. The rest, as they say, is history—history that forever changed the face of the United States of America. ■



Abraham Lincoln's roots begin in Kentucky where visitors can see the childhood home of his father, Thomas, and tour the Lincoln Homestead State Park near Springfield, Ky.



IND

ROGER BICKEL/NEW ENGLAND STOCK PHOTO

JAMES P. ROWAN/HILLSTROM STOCK PHOTO



INDIANA UNIVERSITY



Indiana University Museum

The Museum, since its creation in Maxwell Hall on July 1, 1963, has served as a center enriching the general education of the students at Indiana University. Students are invited to inspect and study its collections, which represent many areas of the world. Although the Museum is primarily a visual aid and research center for the Departments of Anthropology, History, and Folklore, its collections and other facilities are available

for study and research to all university departments, other educational institutions, and to the general public.

Exhibitions are timed with major events occurring at the University such as international conferences, institutes, and general instructional programs. Some past exhibits have included "Indiana's Vanishing Industries," "African Ethnology," and "South America: Its Past & Present." In order to display the numerous and varied collections it is necessary to rotate the exhibits. As additional exhibit halls are added more permanent displays are planned for the future.





To avoid overcrowding exhibition and storage facilities acquisitions by purchase and gifts are limited at present to specimens of interest to the Anthropology, History, and Folklore Departments. Unless there is a use for specimens in the immediate future, no loans will be accepted. Other departments of the University and, under certain conditions responsible outside agencies and individuals, may borrow objects from the collections. Specimens on display, however, cannot be loaned.

As a department within Indiana University, the Museum cannot directly receive financial gifts. Such contributions may be made to the Indiana University Foundation and appropriate transactions can be arranged.

The Museum is located in Room 150, Maxwell Hall and is open from 8:30-12 noon and 1:00-4:30 p.m. daily except Sunday mornings.

For further information write:

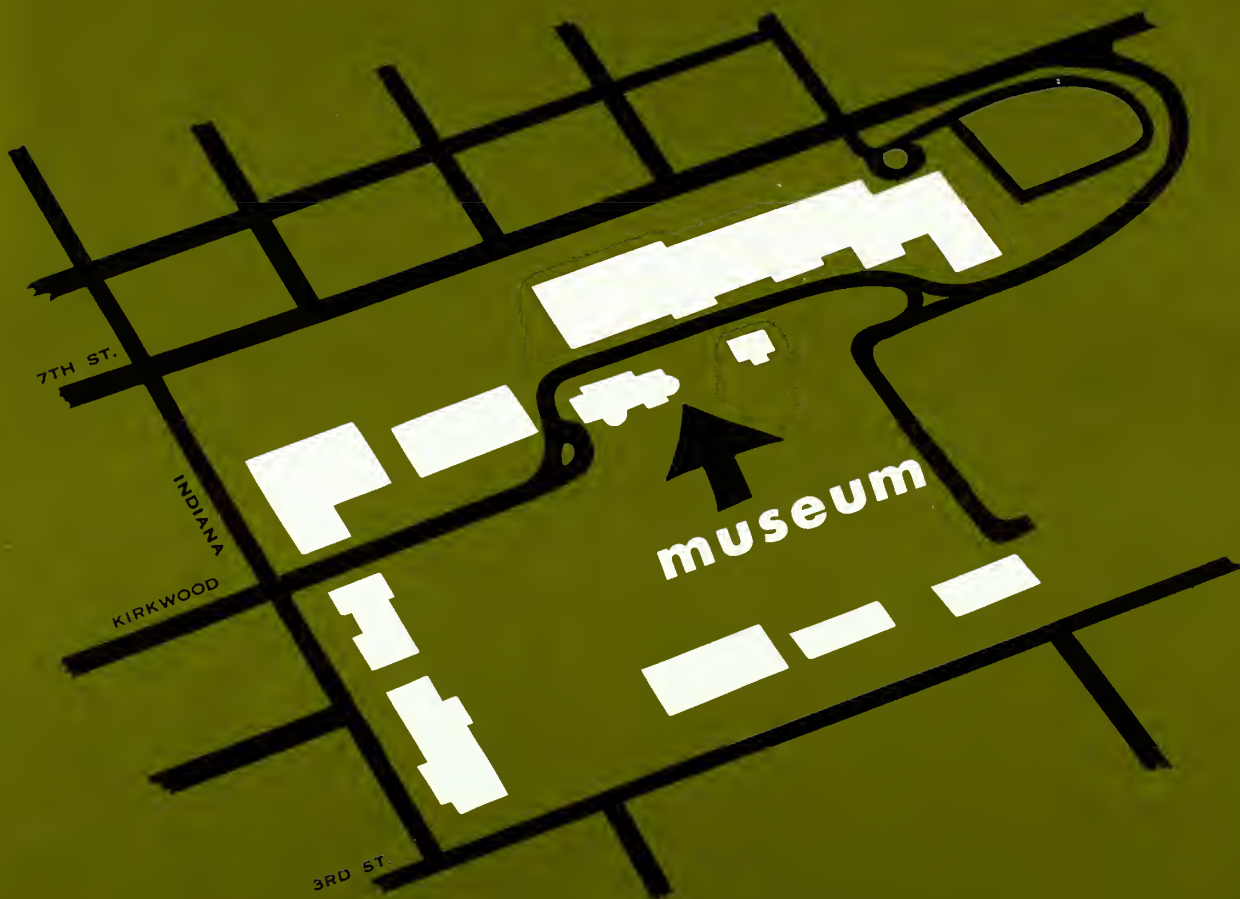
Director

Indiana University Museum

Maxwell Hall #150

Bloomington, Indiana 47401

INDIANA UNIVERSITY MUSEUM





museum

Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Introducing Indiana

INDIANA GAZETTEER.

PART FIRST.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE.

Boundaries and Extent...Area...Natural Divisions...Face of the Country and Peculiarities in its Appearance...Natural History...Lakes and Rivers...Public Lands...Internal Improvements...Agricultural Productions...Manufactures and Commerce...Climate and Health...Education...Political Institutions and Civil Divisions...Population...Religious Denominations...Antiquities...History.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT AND POSITION.

The State of Indiana is situated between 37 deg. 51 min. and 41 deg. 46 min. north, between 8 deg. 48 min. and 11 deg. 1 min. west from Washington. The extreme length from north to south is 275 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is 176 miles. The State is, however, long; the only irregularities being the indentation of the southern corner, and where the Wabash is the dividing line between it and Southern Illinois. The average length is 152 miles, making the area 36,500 square miles, or 23,360,000 acres.

By the Ordinance of Congress, of 1800, the contemplated State was to be "bounded on the west by a meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio, being a north line from the mouth of the great Miami to the mouth of the

2

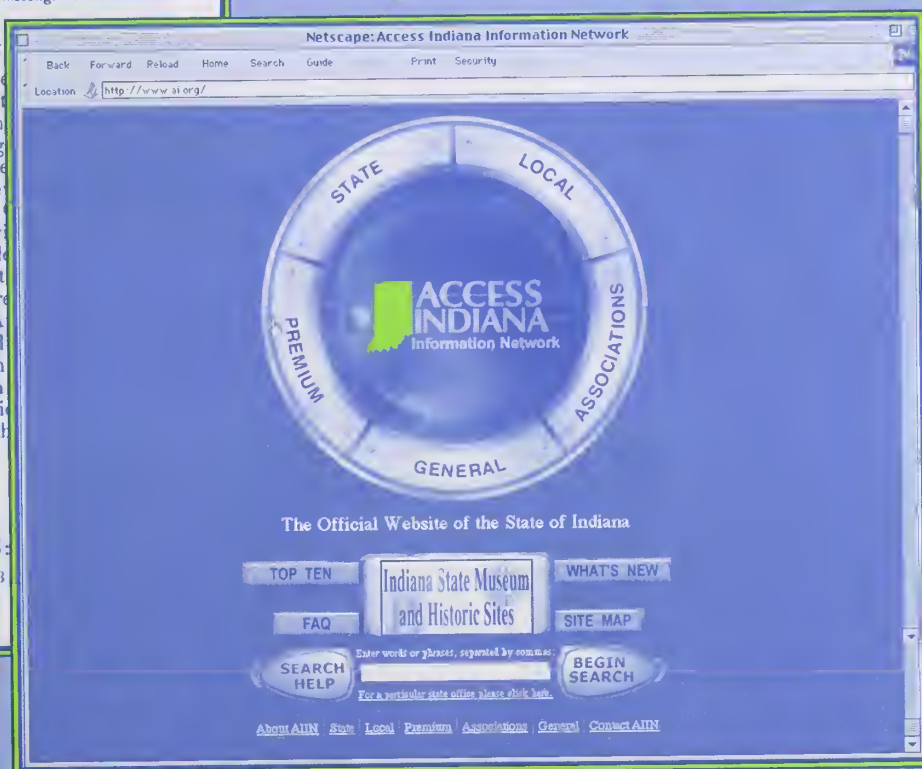
INDIANAPOLIS:

PUBLISHED BY E. CHAMBERLAIN

1849.

A book called a gazetteer was a main source of information about Indiana. Today, the Internet—including the Web site of the State of Indiana—provides a wealth of information.

Past AND Present



Physical features

Physical features of the land have been a major factor in the growth and development of Indiana.

The land of Indiana was affected by glacial ice at least three times during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Illinoian glacial ice covered most of Indiana 220,000 years ago. The Wisconsin glacial ice occurred between 70,000 and 10,000 years ago. Most ice was gone from the area by approximately 13,000 years ago, and the meltwater had begun the development of the Great Lakes.

The three maps at the top of these two pages provide three ways of presenting the physical makeup of the land. The chart at the bottom of page 3 combines several types of studies to give an overview of the land and its use and some of the unique and unusual aspects of the state's physical features and resources.

At the bottom of page 2 is a chart of "normal" weather statistics. The first organized effort to collect daily weather data in Indiana began in Princeton, Gibson County in approximately 1887. Hourly collection of data using airplanes began around 1930.

Surficial topography

Elevation key

below 400 feet

400-600 feet

600-800 feet

800-1000 feet

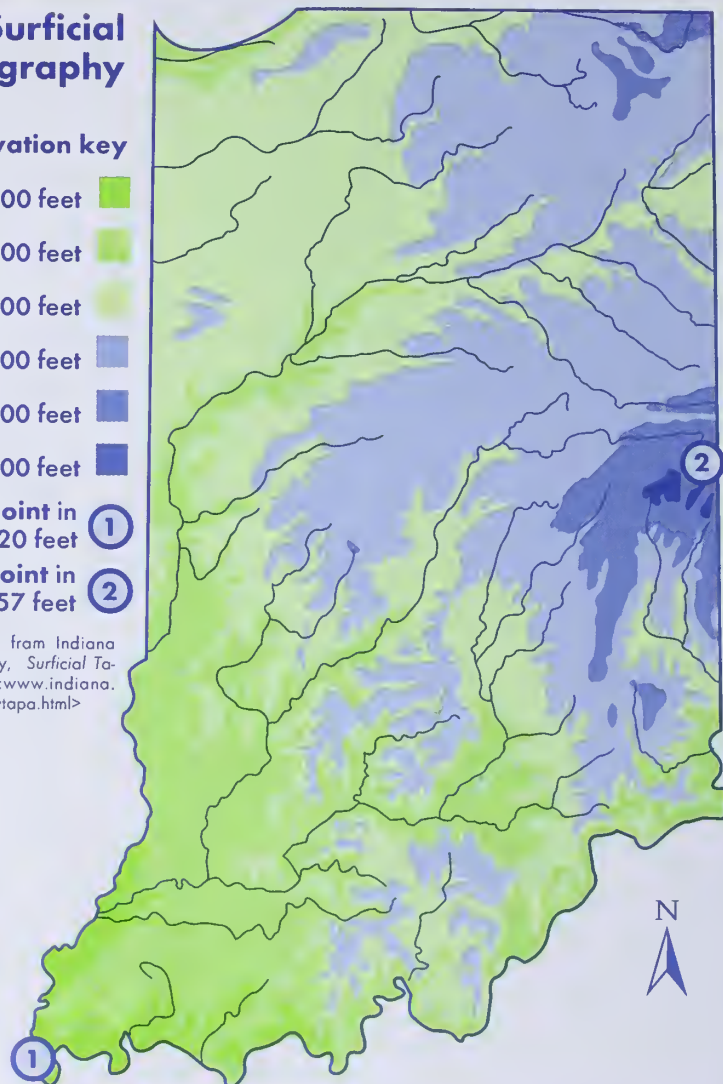
1000-1200 feet

above 1200 feet

lowest point in Indiana, 320 feet ①

highest point in Indiana, 1257 feet ②

Source: Adapted from Indiana Geological Survey, *Surficial Topography*, <<http://www.indiana.edu/~igs/maps/vtapa.html>>



Normal Monthly Weather Statistics, 1961-1990

regions	mean temperature		minimum temperature		maximum temperature		monthly precipitation		annual precipitation
	January	July	January	July	January	July	January	July	
Indiana	25.2	74.4	16.4	63.2	34.0	85.6	2.21	4.22	40.54
Northwest	22.2	73.3	13.7	62.3	30.8	84.4	1.75	3.88	37.86
North Central	22.7	73.1	14.3	61.7	31.0	84.5	1.89	3.86	37.45
Northeast	22.4	72.7	14.4	61.5	30.4	83.9	1.80	3.62	36.17
West Central	24.2	74.7	15.4	63.5	33.1	85.9	2.04	4.47	40.25
Central	24.5	74.0	15.7	63.0	33.2	85.0	2.16	4.46	40.12
East Central	23.9	73.2	15.2	62.1	32.6	84.3	2.00	4.06	38.65
Southwest	29.2	77.0	20.2	66.0	38.2	88.0	2.68	4.55	45.05
South Central	28.7	75.5	19.1	64.3	38.3	86.8	2.82	4.67	45.41
Southeast	29.3	75.8	19.8	64.4	38.7	87.2	2.76	4.44	43.85

Source: Applied Meteorology Group, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University, <<http://shadaw.agry.purdue.edu/index.html>>



Normals are based on thirty-year time intervals. Normals will next be recalculated from data for 1971-2000. Indiana has a state climatologist, who works with the Applied Meteorology Group, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University. The group maintains an Indiana climate data archive (from which these statistics have been excerpted) available on the Internet (<http://shadaw.agry.purdue.edu/index.html>). The map indicates the weather statistics regions.

Physiographic provinces

(numbers correspond to chart below)

Adapted from: Indiana Geological Survey, <<http://www.indiano.edu/~igs/mops/vphysio.html>>

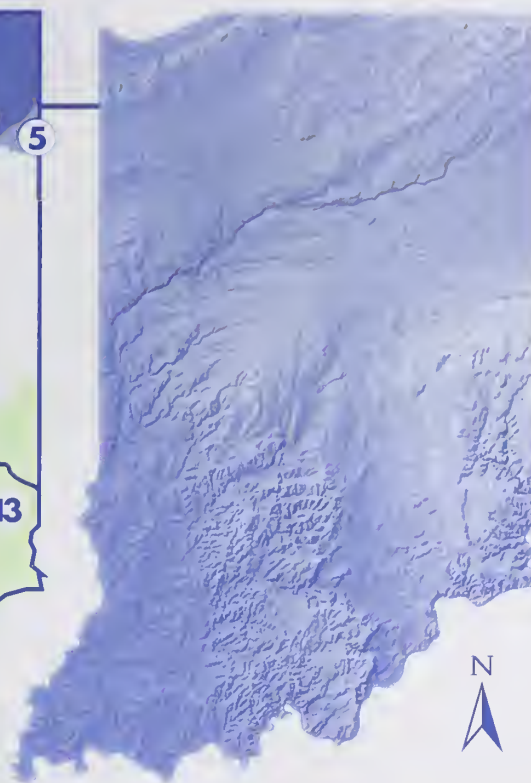
Southern limit of Wisconsin glacial boundary →

Southern limit of Illinoian glacial boundary →



Terrain

Adapted from: Cartesia Software, MapArt Stock Image Series: USA, <<http://www.map-art.com>>



The Land of Indiana

Sources: John Clements, *Indiana Facts* (Dallas, Tex., 1995), 40-41; Morion T. Jackson, ed., *The Natural Heritage of Indiana* (Bloomington, Ind., 1997), 159-222; Alton A. Lindsey, ed., *Natural Features of Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1966), 40-56.

province (region or area)	terrain	land usage	notable features
1 Calumet Lacustrine Plain	many sand ridges; massive high dunes	large urban areas along lake; 70% of land in crops	dunes show great biological diversity with large number of rare plants
2 Valparaiso Morainal Area	elevated morainal ridge, 700 - 800 ft. above sea level	much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay	native vegetation along ridge from east to west includes forests, wetlands, oak openings, prairies
3 Kankakee Outwash and Lacustrine Plain	flat to gently rolling terrain, underlain by sand	much of area in farms, growing corn, feed grains, hay	area once one of largest freshwater marshes in U.S. drawing hunters and fishermen from all over world
4 Steuben Morainal Lake Area	most diverse area in Indiana, includes forests, lakes, bogs, fens, marshes, prairies, and savannas	much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay, soybeans	European and American settlers significantly changed land by draining wetlands and clearing forests
5 Maumee Lacustrine Plain	almost level plain with few features	farms occupy 90% of area; crops are corn, winter wheat, soybeans, hay	originally covered with dense swamp forests, rapidly cleared and drained by settlers
6 Tipton Till Plain	flat to gently rolling except for Wabash River valley along western border	90% of land in farms, growing corn, soybeans, feed grains, hay; dairying important near urban areas; some truck and canning crops grown also; oil and gas in east central section discovered 1889, depleted by 1912	glacial meltwaters carved deep canyons along Wabash River valley and tributaries; coal ravines exhibit plant life more common in boreal northern forests
7 Wabash Lowland	broad lowland about 500 ft. above sea level; sand dunes along larger river valleys	40 - 50% of land in crops including corn, soybeans, feed grains, strawberries, melons, and orchards; most available coal, oil, and gas in state in this region	climate and environment of bottomlands along Ohio and Wabash River valleys resembles Gulf Coast; mistletoe, bald cypress, and bamboo
8 Crawford Upland	deeply dissected upland with state's largest caves; steep stream valleys	Hoosier National Forest occupies much of area; little urban development	a continuous belt of rugged hills running south from Putnam County to Perry County on the Ohio
9 Mitchell Plain	area of low relief, sinkholes (300,000 estimated) a primary feature	small to medium sized farms; hay and pasture for beef cattle are principal crops; burley tobacco important cash crop	significant karst topography; Salem limestone formation near Bedford world famous for dimensional building stone
10 Norman Upland	Knobstone Escarpment rises 300 ft. above lowland on eastern border, crests 400 - 600 ft. at New Albany	little urban development; Brown County State Park located in north central part of region	escarpment most prominent landform in state
11 Scottsburg Lowland	wide alluvial plains; northern area covered with up to 150 ft. of glacial drift	50% of farmland in crops, rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop	Falls of Ohio State Park at Clarksville contains fossilized remains of Devonian coral reef showing more than 600 kinds of coral, fish, and plants
12 Muscatatuck Regional Slope	gently sloping plain; northern portion covered with glacial drift up to 150 ft.	50% of farmland in crops; rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop	minor karst topography with sinkholes and caves along valley borders
13 Dearborn Upland	plateau dissected by streams with bottoms of valleys as much as 450 ft. lower	30% of land in crops; 45% in pasture for grazing beef cattle	some of highest elevations in state in this region

Indiana's People

The land which became the state of Indiana was occupied by paleoindians, approximately 12,000-10,000 years ago. There is rich archaeological evidence of their habitations.

Historic American Indian tribes lived on this land as well, inspiring the state's name—Indiana, the land of Indians.

The earliest documented European to visit the area was LaSalle in 1679. French and later British traders entered this area from Canada eager for furs. They traded with the Native Americans, who generally established only seasonal villages. French forts were established at sites that are now Lafayette (1717), Fort Wayne (1721), and Vincennes (1732).

Settlers from the British colonies on the east coast of America began migrating west in the mid-1700s seeking land for farming. The American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America brought more demand for western land and more conflicts with Native Americans, who had established more permanent villages.

The illustrations on page 4 demonstrate the displacement of Native Americans by American and other settlers. The U.S. acquired Native American land through treaties, moving them farther north. By the 1840s, most Native Americans had been forcibly removed from the state to the West.

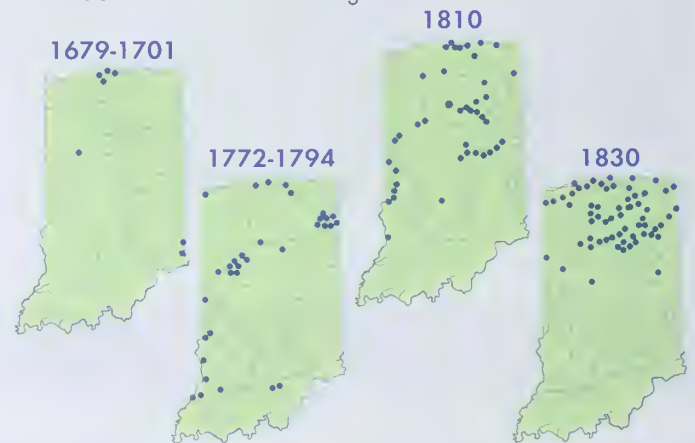
Various groups of people over time bought and settled these treaty lands. In the early 1800s, free blacks were among the settlers who came to Indiana forming communities throughout the state. In the 1860s after the Civil War, large numbers of blacks came from the south

seeking jobs in Indiana's cities. Foreign-born immigration, mainly to Indiana cities, peaked in 1910.

Indiana has become home to many ethnic peoples, who continue to add richness and diversity to the state's heritage.

Historic Native American Villages in Indiana

● = historic Native American village



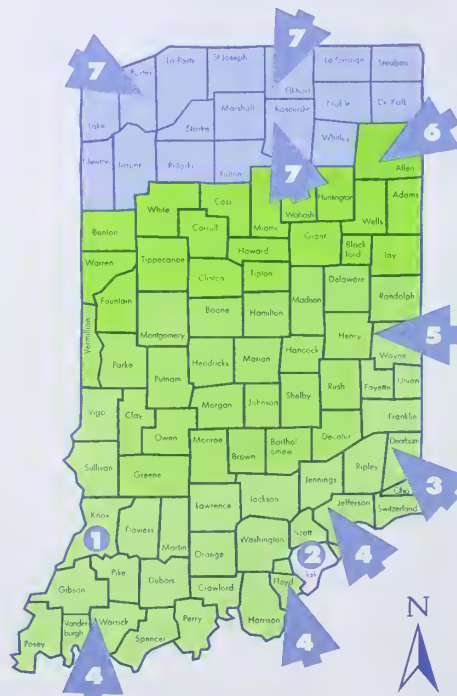
Source: Adapted from Ronold Hicks, ed., *Native American Cultures in Indiana* (Muncie, Ind., 1992), 62-63, 67-69.

Early Settlement of Indiana

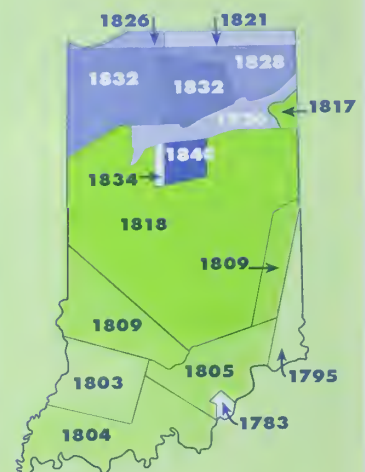
Key

- 1** Vincennes—Territorial capital, 1800-1813. First settled by the French in the early 18th century; Americans began settling in the 1780s.
- 2** Clark's Grant—Donated by Virginia to George Rogers Clark's soldiers, 1779. First settled 1784.
- 3** Whitewater Valley—First settlers came from KY, NC, TN, VA, 1810-1820; later migrants also came from the same area and also included some Germans and Irish, 1830-1840.
- 4** Ohio Valley—First settlers came from KY, TN, NC, VA, 1810-1820; Germans and Irish settled in this area, 1830-1850.
- 5** Central Indiana—Settlers from OH, PA, VA followed the National Road to eastern Indiana border, 1820-1840, spreading through the central part of the state.
- 6** Upper Wabash Valley—Settlers from OH, PA, NY, and New England followed the Erie Canal and Great Lakes to northern Indiana, 1830-1850; Irish and Germans also settled along the Wabash and Erie Canal.
- 7** Northern Indiana—Settlers from MI, OH, New England; also settlers from south and central Indiana; some Germans and Canadians, 1830-1850.

Sources: Barnhart and Carmany, vol. 1; Moore; Taylor and McBirney.



U.S. Land Treaties with Native Americans



Sources: Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* (Washington, D.C., 1903), vol. 2.; Francis P. Prucha, *Atlas of American Indian Affairs* (Lincoln, Neb., 1990).

Indiana Population, 1800-1990

year	total population	white	black	foreign born
1800	4,875	4,577	298	
1830	343,031	339,399	3,632	
1860	1,350,428	1,338,710	11,428	118,284
1890	2,192,404	2,146,736	45,215	146,205
1920	2,930,390	2,849,071	80,810	150,868
1950	3,934,224	3,758,512	174,168	100,630
1980	5,490,260	5,004,567	414,732	101,802
1990	5,544,159	5,020,700	432,092	94,000

Source: Madison, *Indiana Way*, 325-29.

Indiana Population 1997 Estimates

Total **5,864,108**

Hispanic	136,568
Black	483,558
American Indian	14,340
Asian & Pacific Islander	53,361
White	5,312,849

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhin97.txt>>

Indiana's Ten Largest Cities, 1860-1950

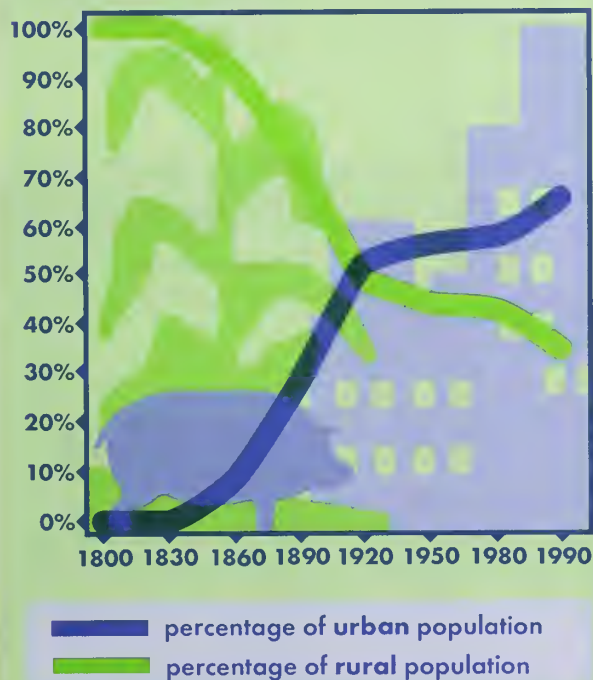
1860	1890	1920	1950
Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis
New Albany	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Gary
Evansville	Fort Wayne	Evansville	Fort Wayne
Lafayette	Terre Haute	South Bend	Evansville
Fort Wayne	South Bend	Terre Haute	South Bend
Terre Haute	New Albany	Gary	Hammond
Richmond	Richmond	Muncie	Terre Haute
La Porte	Lafayette	Hammond	Muncie
Jeffersonville	Logansport	East Chicago	East Chicago
Vincennes	Elkhart	Kokomo	Anderson

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1950* (Washington, D.C., 1952), vol. 11, part 14, pp. 9-10.

As the chart (below left) indicates, for over one hundred years, the rural population of the state of Indiana outnumbered the urban population; in 1920, the percentage of urban population outnumbered rural for the first time.

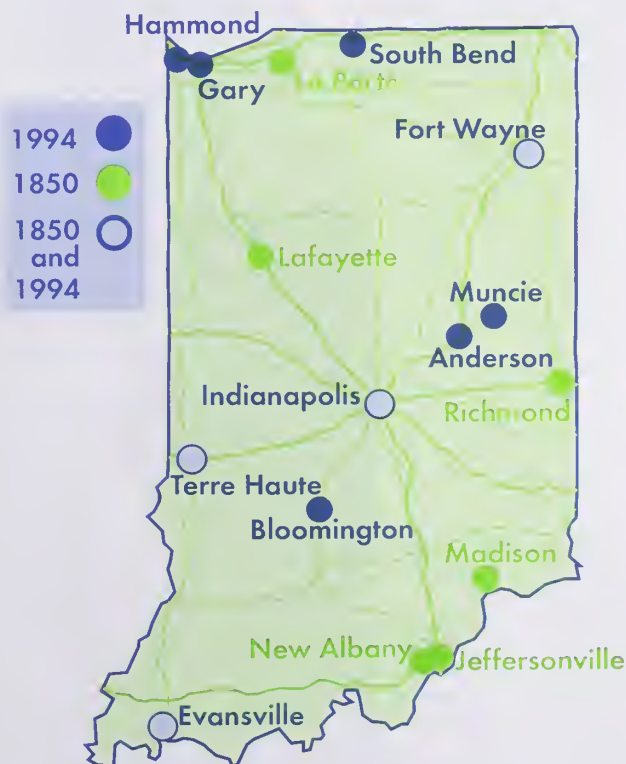
The two charts of the largest cities over time provide an indication of how Indiana's population has moved and gathered in urban areas throughout Indiana.

Indiana Rural and Urban Population Growth, 1800-1990



Sources: Madison, *Indiana Way*, 325-29; U.S. Census Bureau "Table 1. Urban and Rural Population: 1900 to 1990," <<http://www.census.gov/population/censusdata/urpop0090.txt>> [October 1995].

Largest Indiana cities, 1850 and 1994



Sources: *Indiana City & Town Estimates 1996*, <<http://www.iupui.edu/it/ibrc/Population/CITYEST/20cities96.html>>; Barnhart and Cormony, 2: 538.

Governing Indiana

After George Rogers Clark defeated the British at Fort Sackville, Vincennes February 25, 1779, the land that became Indiana was claimed by the U.S. as part of the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain in 1783, ending the American Revolution. The land was first organized by the U.S. in 1787 as part of the Northwest Territory.

In 1800, the Indiana Territory was formed. It contained all of the former Northwest Territory except the area of the present state of Ohio and a small part of the present state of Michigan. Vincennes became the capital; William Henry Harrison was appointed the first of three territorial governors.

Indiana Territory boundaries were altered twice: in 1805 with the formation of Michigan Territory and in 1809 with the formation of Illinois Territory. The territorial capital was moved to Corydon, Harrison County in 1813.

When Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816, its boundaries were established as they are today. A map of the counties at statehood is on this page. Corydon became the capital of the new state. Jonathan Jennings was elected first governor of the state.

In January 1821, the site of Indianapolis was designated as the new state capital, and the city was created. State government moved to Indianapolis in the fall of 1824. The Marion County Courthouse served as the first capitol building. State government moved into a newly constructed State House in 1835. The present State House was completed in 1888.

The state was governed under the 1816 Constitution until 1851. Indiana is still governed under the 1851 Constitution—with various amendments. There are three branches of government: legislative, executive (including administrative), and judicial.

The Indiana General

Assembly consists of two houses: a House of Representatives of one hundred members and a Senate of fifty members. Terms of representatives are two years; terms of senators are four years.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected together; six other officials are elected: secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and clerk of supreme and appellate courts. All officials serve four-year terms.

The judicial branch includes three levels of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and four associate justices. The Court of Appeals is based on geographic districts; there are five districts and fifteen judges. There are ninety Circuit Courts. Each judicial

Northwest Territory 1787



Adapted from: Pence and Armstrong, 137.

circuit equals one county, except that Jefferson and Switzerland counties make up the fifth circuit and Dearborn and Ohio counties make up the seventh circuit.

Indiana has ninety-two counties formed from 1790 to 1860. Some counties changed boundaries as new counties were formed. Many counties have had several county seats. The latest change in a county seat was in 1994 when Perry County changed to Tell City from Cannelton.

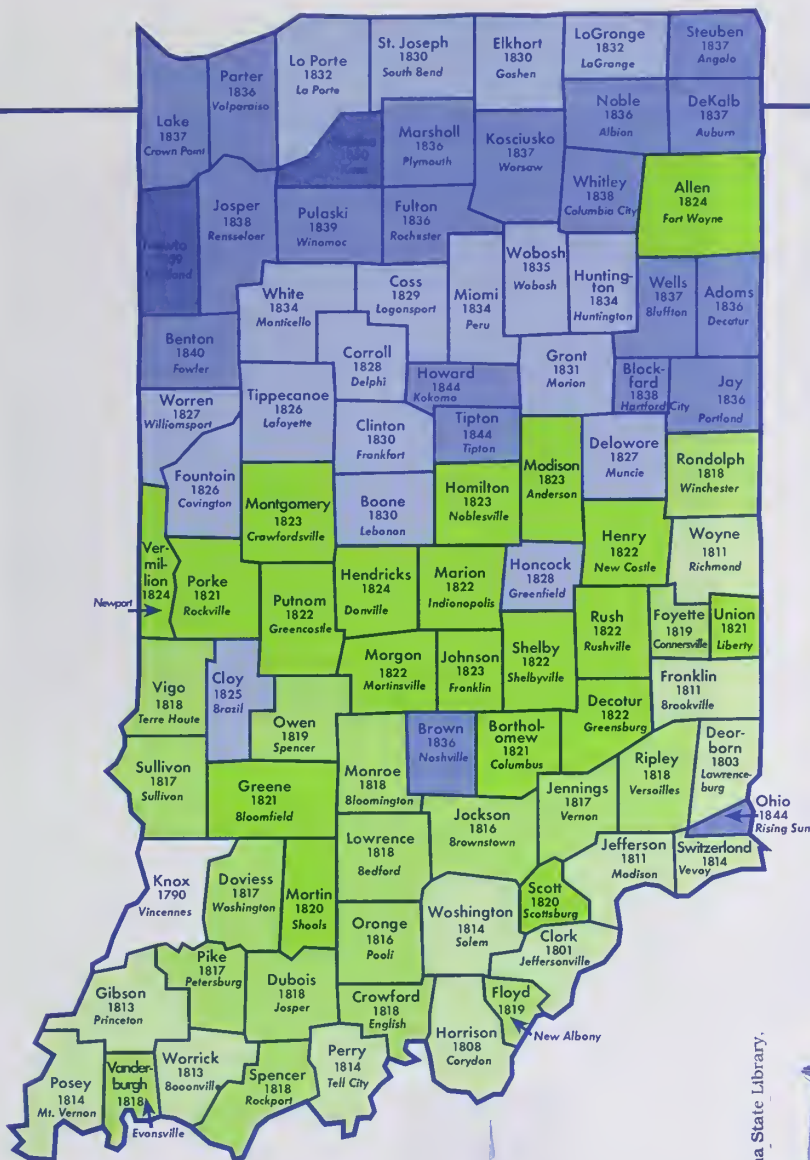


Jonathan Jennings, first governor of the State of Indiana, portrait by James Forbes. The state maintains a Governors' Portraits Collection that includes an image of all but one territorial governor. Information about governors and artists is included on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (www.stotelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html).

Indiana Counties in 1816



Adapted from: Pence and Armstrong, 147.



Indiana counties and county seats

Key

Lake county name

1837 date county established

Crown Point county seat

Dates counties established

1790 to 1799

1800 to 1814

1815 to 1819

1820 to 1824

1825 to 1834

1835 to 1844

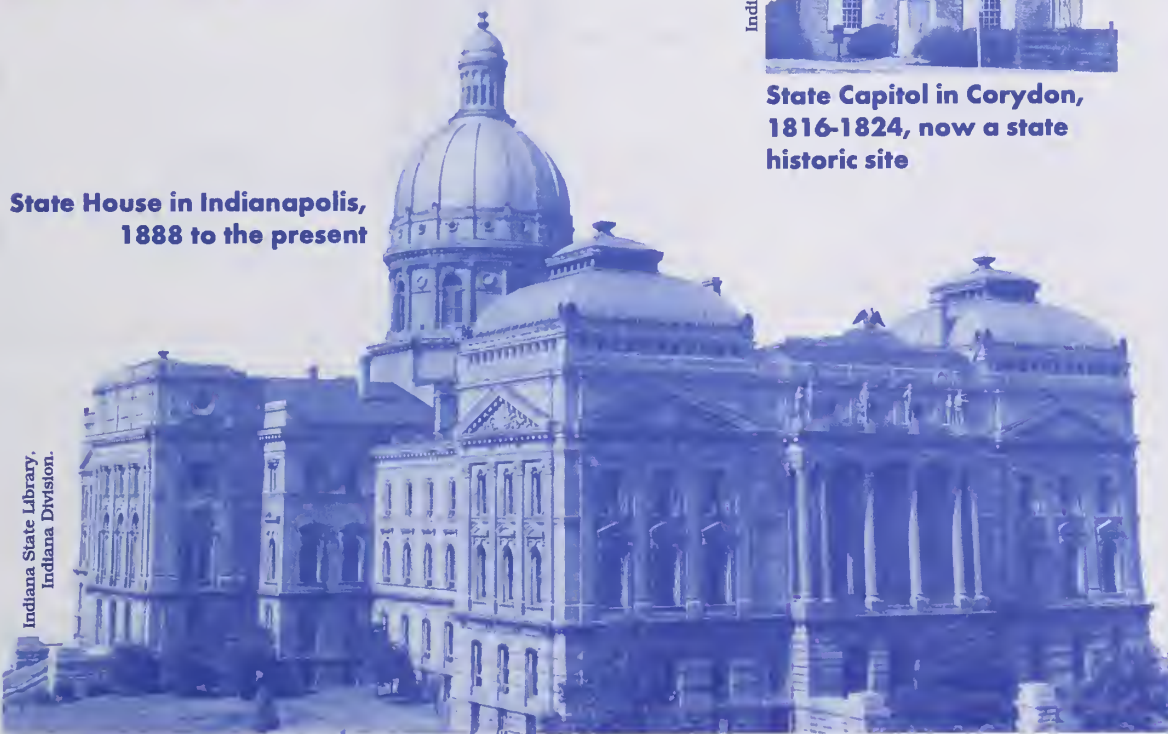
1845 to 1860

Indiana State Library.



State Capitol in Corydon, 1816-1824, now a state historic site

State House in Indianapolis, 1888 to the present



Indiana State Library, Indiana Division.

State Emblems, etc.

Emblems and special days are established by law and made a part of the Indiana Code (IC).

Extended descriptions and explanations of these items are provided on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (<http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html>). The Historical Bureau has a sheet of color emblems for sale.



Indiana State Tree

The tulip tree, or yellow poplar, was adopted by the 1931 General Assembly (IC 1-2-7). It blooms in May and June. Its leaf is in the border of the state seal.

Indiana State Seal

Versions of this pioneer scene have been used on Indiana seals since territorial days. They are found on official papers as early as 1801. A seal was provided for in both the 1816 and 1851 state constitutions. The 1963 General Assembly gave legal sanction to this design and provided an official description (IC 1-2-4). The elements are a woodsman, buffalo, sycamore trees, hills and a setting sun; leaves of the state tree are in the border design.



Indiana State Flag

The blue and gold state banner was adopted by the 1917 General Assembly as part of the commemoration of the state's 1916 Centennial celebration, after a competition sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The winning design was by Paul Hadley of Mooresville, Indiana. The name was changed to flag by the 1955 General Assembly. The dimensions were changed to standard usage.

The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The thirteen stars in a circle represent the original thirteen states; the five stars in the circle represent the next five states; the large star is Indiana, the nineteenth state.

The state flag is always displayed on the observer's right of the American flag.

Indiana State Song

"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," by Paul Dresser of Terre Haute, Indiana was adopted by the 1913 General Assembly (IC 1-2-6).

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfield,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet!

REFRAIN Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay.
Thro' the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, for a way.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side.
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard,
She's sleeping there my angel Mary, dear.
I loved her but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

Repeat REFRAIN

Indiana State Poem

Indiana, by Arthur Franklin Mopes of Kendallville, Indiana, was adopted by the 1963 General Assembly (IC 1-2-5).

God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then He edged them all with woodlands
As the settings for our dreams.
Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.
I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a Pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.
I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland . . . green and dense.
I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.
Indiana . . . is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty . . . all its own.

Indiana State River

The Wabash River was adopted by the 1996 General Assembly (IC 1-2-11).



George Rogers Clark Day, February 25

Adopted by the 1975 General Assembly (IC 1-1-13) to celebrate the accomplishments of Clark in the American Revolution; on February 25, 1779, the British surrendered to Clark at Vincennes, Indiana.

Northwest Ordinance Day, July 13

Adopted by the 1988 General Assembly (IC 1-1-14) to celebrate the adoption by the U.S. Congress in 1787 of this ordinance which established the Northwest Territory.

Indiana Day, December 11

Adopted by the 1925 General Assembly (IC 1-1-10) to commemorate the admission of Indiana to the Union in 1816 as the nineteenth state.

Indiana State Bird

The cardinal was adopted by the 1933 General assembly (IC 1-2-8).



Indiana State Flower

The peony was adopted by the 1957 General Assembly (IC 1-2-7). It blooms the last of May and early June in various shades of red and pink and in white. From 1931 to 1957, the zinnia was the state flower.



Indiana State Stone

Solem Limestone was adopted by the 1971 General Assembly (IC 1-2-9).

Indiana State Language

English was adopted by the 1984 General Assembly (IC 1-2-10).

Hoosiers and their Heritage

Hoosiers, like other Americans, divide their lives between work, family, and leisure time.

Educational opportunities are a large concern. Indiana public and private schools, colleges, and universities have continued to educate Hoosiers and contribute to the cultural life of the state.

Early Hoosiers had great concern about religious freedom, and many religious denominations have flourished here and contributed much to the fabric of Indiana life. In 1990, 7,134 churches were identified serving 47.5 percent of the population.

Residents from even the smallest town have preserved their history and traditions through muse-

ums, libraries, archives, and publications. Today, there are over 370 museums in Indiana focused on a variety of subjects. There are over 2,900 libraries—school, public, academic, institutional, and specialized. In the early twentieth century, Indiana received grants for 164 Carnegie Libraries—more than any other state.

Hoosiers have been prolific and successful writers. Studies have determined that best-selling fiction by Indiana authors ranked second only to New York authors in the period 1895-1965.

Indiana's many contributions to the visual arts include the Hoosier Group artists of the turn of the twentieth century. Today throughout the state,

Indiana's cultural resources include many fine artists, orchestras, dance companies, community theaters, art museums, historic and contemporary visual art galleries, local arts agencies, and statewide art services organizations.

Hoosiers are avidly interested in sports—especially basketball, from the local high school team to one's favorite college team. Other amateur sports command the attention of Hoosiers as well. Indianapolis has brought several national ventures to Indiana in order to strengthen its image as an amateur sports center. Professional sports are also well represented in Indiana. One of Indiana's oldest and most famous

sports venues is the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Its first race was May 30, 1911.

Indiana's natural heritage has benefitted from private and public attention over the years. In 1916, Indiana began its state park system under Richard Lieber, who became a leader in the national conservation movement. Indiana has 12 state forests, 9 reservoirs, 151 nature preserves, and 18 fish and wildlife areas to preserve its natural heritage. Private organizations help to preserve many natural areas in Indiana. There are 4 national areas designated for their special importance. Such areas are also important for recreation for Hoosiers and tourists.



Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

The Word "Hoosier"

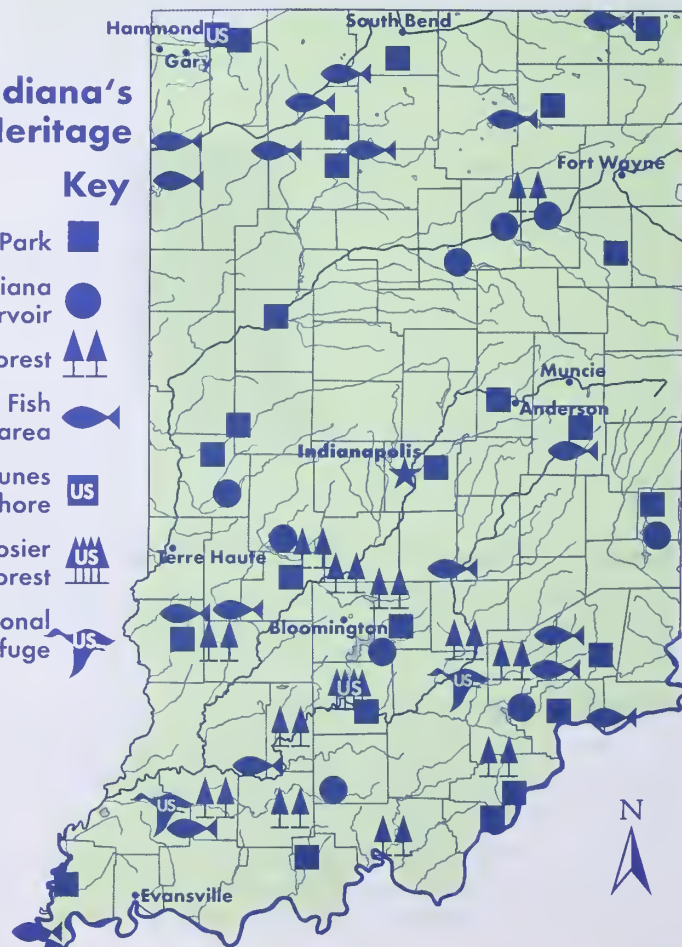
The name Hoosier for a person from Indiana apparently became common after 1833, when John Finley, Richmond, Indiana published his poem *The Hoosier's Nest*. The scene above was painted circa 1844 by Marcus Mote and illustrates the poem.

Jacob Piatt Dunn published *The Word Hoosier* (Indianapolis, 1907) which has the basic research. No one as yet has proved its true origin. One popular theory is that settlers' response "Who's yere" to a knock on the door became the word Hoosier.

Indiana's Natural Heritage

Key

- Indiana State Park ■
- Indiana State Reservoir ●
- Indiana State Forest ▲
- Indiana State Fish and Wildlife area 🐟
- Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore US
- Hoosier National Forest US
- National Wildlife Refuge US








Since the 1960s historic preservation organizations have united to identify and save important elements of the built environment and archaeological sites of Indiana's prehistory. Through state and federal government efforts, Indiana sites have been identified and given protection as historic sites in the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The state has also designated 16 historic sites under the State Museum system and provided for military monuments under the War Memorials Commission to honor Hoosiers who have died in combat. The U.S. has designated 26 Indiana sites as national historic landmarks, a national memorial, and a national historic park with significance for all Americans.

Indiana Historic Sites

Key

-  Indiana State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark
-  Indiana State Historic Site
-  National Historic Landmark
-  National Historic Park
-  National Historic Landmark and National Memorial

- 1 Angel Mounds
- 2 Levi Coffin House
- 3 J.F.D. Lanier Mansion
- 4 New Harmony
- 5 Corydon Capitol
- 6 Culbertson Mansion
- 7 Grissom Air Museum
- 8 Colonel William Jones House
- 9 Limerlost
- 10 Mansfield Roller Mill
- 11 Pigeon Roost
- 12 Ernie Pyle Birthplace
- 13 T.C. Steele House
- 14 Gene Stratton-Porter House
- 15 Vincennes Sites
- 16 Whitewater Canal
- 17 Joseph Bailly Homestead
- 18 Broad Ripple Park Dentzel Carousel
- 19 Butler Fieldhouse
- 20 Cannelton Cotton Mills
- 21 Eleutherian College
- 22 Eugene V. Debs House
- 23 Benjamin Harrison House
- 24 William Henry Harrison House
- 25 Hillforest
- 26 Indiana World War Memorial Plaza Historic District
- 27 Indianapolis Motor Speedway
- 28 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
- 29 James Whitcomb Riley House

- 30 Charles Shrewsbury House
- 31 Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel
- 32 Tippecanoe Battlefield
- 33 Tippecanoe Place
- 34 Madame C.J. Walker Building
- 35 General Lew Wallace Study
- 36 Wallace Circus Winter Quarters
- 37 George Jr. and Marie Daugherty Webster House
- 38 West Baden Springs Hotel
- 39 George Rogers Clark National Historic Park



The Indiana historical marker for Madison Historic District, Jefferson County. The Indiana Historical Bureau administers the state historical marker program to honor state and local heritage. Markers are listed on its Web site (<http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html>).



Commerce and Industry

Indiana's extensive natural resources have greatly influenced its development. It has millions of acres of fertile soil, a favorable climate for agriculture, many mineral resources in large amounts, and a significant amount of hardwood timber in its forests.

Indiana's economy has always been heavily dependent on agriculture and agricultural-related products and industries. Diversity of products and crops has been a large part of its

continuing strength. The chart *Indiana Farms, 1860-1992* on page 13 demonstrates how Indiana's farms and farm population have changed dramatically over time.

Manufacturing and industry in Indiana have varied with technological advances and societal changes over the years. Again diversity has led to a healthy economy for the most part. Lumber-based and transportation-related industries have long played

an important part in the state's economy. Industries based on metals, chemicals, and other products have proved strong in Indiana's economic base in the twentieth century.

The mineral resources of Indiana—coal, stone, gas, gravel, clay, and other products—for the most part continue to play a valuable part in the economy.

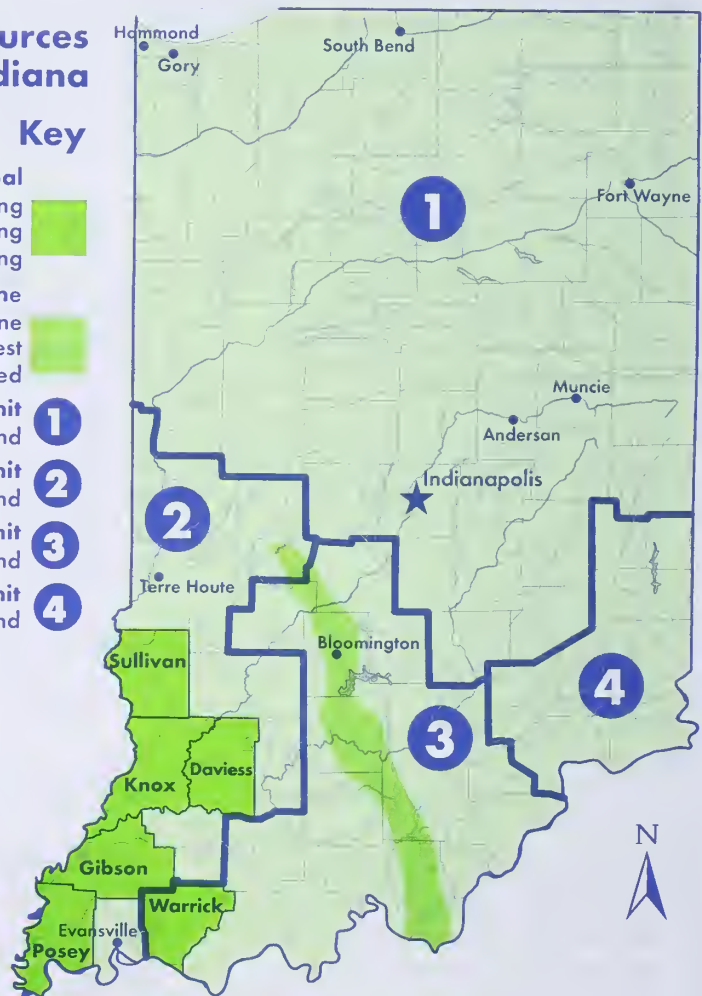
In 1996, the largest number of jobs—2,950,416—in Indiana were

in the non-farm private sector. In decreasing order of number of employees, Hoosiers worked in services; manufacturing; retail trade; government and government enterprises; finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; farm employment; agricultural services, forestry, fishing, etc.; and mining.

Natural Resources in Indiana

Key

- Coal**
Indiana counties currently mining the most coal and having the most reserves for future mining
- Limestone**
Location of Salem limestone formation where best building stone is located
- Northern Forest Survey Unit** ①
with 24% of Indiana forest land
- Lower Wabash Forest Survey Unit** ②
with 21% of Indiana forest land
- Knobs Forest Survey Unit** ③
with 46% of Indiana forest land
- Upland Flats Forest Survey Unit** ④
with 9% of Indiana forest land



Looking back

- In 1886, 402 million board feet of hardwood lumber were produced by Indiana mills.
- In 1909, United States Steel's Gary Works opened as the largest steel mill in the world.
- In the 1880s, natural gas was discovered in east-central Indiana attracting factories that made glass, tinplate, and strawboard.
- In 1850, there were nearly 1,000 grain mills in Indiana.
- By the mid-1840s, Madison, Jefferson County was the third largest pork-packing center in the Midwest.

Sources: W. L. Fix, *The Forests of Indiana* (FNR 34, revised 1993, West Lafayette, Ind.); Indiana Limestone, <<http://www.ipalca.com/ABOUTPALCO/Environment/Limestone/Limestone.html>>; History of Mining in Indiana, <<http://www.state.in.us/dnr/reclamation/education.html>>.

Indiana Agriculture, 1860-1997

Rankings in U.S. for selected crops and livestock

crop/livestock	1860	1890	1920	1950	1982	1997
corn	4th	7th	4th	4th	3rd	5th
wheat	2nd	4th	8th	11th	18th	14th
oats		12th	7th	6th	15th	18th
soybeans				2nd	3rd	4th
hogs	1st		4th	3rd	4th	5th

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, 2: 220, 410, 414, 416, 420; 1982 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, part 51, U.S. Summary and State Data; Indiana Agricultural Statistics, <<http://www.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/ranking/rank97.txt>>; Thornbraugh, Indiana, 381.

Indiana Agriculture

More 1997 rankings in U.S.

1st	ducks
1st	popcorn
2nd	ice cream production
3rd	tomatoes for processing
4th	egg production
4th	peppermint
5th	cantaloupes
7th	blueberries
7th	turkeys
8th	tobacco

Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics, <<http://www.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/ranking/rank97.txt>>.

Indiana Division, Indiana State Library



Men working in a quarry of the Indiono Limestone Company, Inc., Bedford. This company supplied the stone for the Empire State Building, New York, completed in 1931. Indiono limestone has also been used in the Pentagon, the Notional Cothedral, and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial and Museum, Woshington, D.C.

Indiana Farms 1860 - 1992

	Farm population	Number of farms	Acres of farmland
1860	na	132,000	16,388,000
1890	998,000	198,000	20,363,000
1920	914,000	205,000	21,063,000
1950	667,000	167,000	19,659,000
1982	77,180*	77,180	16,294,268
1992	62,778*	62,778	15,618,831

* Census categories changed from "farm population" to "operators" of farms, full or part time

Sources: *Historical Statistics of the U.S.*, Part 1, 458-60; 1992 Census of Agriculture, Indiana, <<http://govinfo.library.arst.edu/cgi-bin/ag-list?01-state.ins>>.

Indiana Industries, 1860-1992

1860	1890	1920	1947	1977	1992
flour & grist milling	flour & grist milling	iron & steel	primary metal industries	primary metal industries	transportation equipment
lumber	lumber	automobiles	transportation equipment	transportation equipment	primary metal industries
meat packing	meat packing	railroad cars	machinery	electric & electronic equipment	chemicals & allied products
liquor	railroad cars	meat packing	food & kindred products	food & kindred products	food & kindred products
machinery	carriages & wagons	food	electrical machinery	machinery	electronic & electric equipment
textiles	foundry & machine shop products	foundry & machine shop products	chemicals & allied products	fabricated metal products	industrial machinery & equipment
carriages & wagons	liquor	flour & grist milling	fabricated metal products	chemicals & allied products	fabricated metal products
boots & shoes	clothing	printing & paper	petroleum & coal products	petroleum & coal products	rubber & miscellaneous plastics products
leather	furniture	furniture	stone, clay & glass products	rubber & miscellaneous plastics products	petroleum & coal products
furniture	food	clothing	furniture & fixtures	printing & publishing	printing & publishing

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, 2: 239, 242, 436, 444; 1977 Census of Manufactures, Indiana; 1992 Census of Manufactures, Indiana.

Transportation

Indiana's geographical location has made it a crossroads area and encouraged development of transportation systems.

Soon after statehood, federal financial assistance in the form of land to sell and use, resulted in the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Michigan Road. The federal government also built the National Road in Indiana from 1829 to 1834. It is now U.S. 40.

The Internal Improvements Act of 1836 was the state's over-ambitious attempt to address transportation needs of Hoosiers, especially for commerce and trade. Eight major projects were specified. The law resulted in financial disaster, and construction was stopped in 1839. Many projects were later completed with public and private funding.

The state has been a major railroad center, with its highest mileage of over 7,600 miles in 1920. Today, Indiana has approximately 4,500 miles of track.

Highways—and then interstate highways starting in 1952—became the major ground transportation. Today, the state has thirteen interstate highways—more than any other state—with a total of 1,138 miles.

Travel and trade by water has always been important to Indiana. Today, barges and ships at Indiana's three international ports handle millions of dollars worth of trade to and from the state.

Aviation has become an important part of Indiana's transportation network. Today, Indiana has 117 public access airports and 564 private access airports throughout the state.

Early Internal Improvements in Indiana

Key

Federal aid

- ① National Road
- ② Michigan Road
- ③ Wabash and Erie Canal

Indiana Internal Improvements Act 1836

- ④ Whitewater Canal
- ⑤ Centrol Canal
- ⑥ Wabash Canal extension
- ⑦ Madison and Indianapolis railroad
- ⑧ New Albany to Vincennes turnpike
- ⑨ Jeffersville to Crawfordsville road
- ⑩ Removal of Wobosh River obstructions to Vincennes
- ⑪ Erie and Michigan Canal



Source: Carmony, 139,178,195-96.

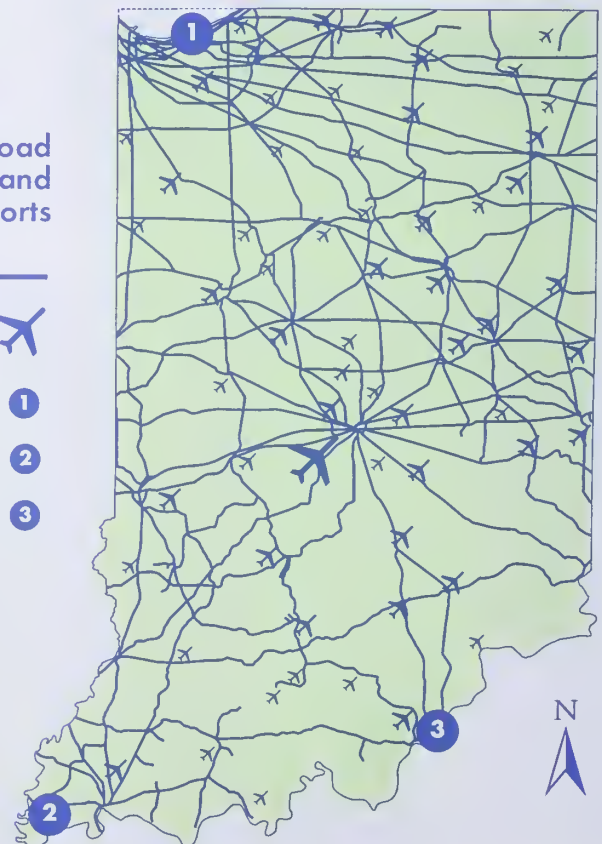
Indiana's Transportation Today

Indiana's major railroad lines, airports, and international ports

Rail lines —

Airports ✈

- ① Indiana's International Port/ Burns Harbor at Portage
- ② Southwind Maritime Centre at Mount Vernon
- ③ Clark Maritime Centre at Jeffersville



Maps adapted from: Cortesia Software, MapArt US Geopolitical Deluxe, <<http://www.map-art.com>>.

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Indiana Historical Bureau:

<<http://www.ihb.statelib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html>>

Indiana State Library:

<<http://www.statelib.lib.in.us>>

Indiana Historical Society:

<<http://www2.indianahistory.org/ihs1830/>>

State of Indiana, Access

Indiana: <<http://www.state.in.us>>

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Just the Facts!



Physical features, pages 2-3

- Indiana's geographic area is 36,420 square miles: 35,870 of land and 550 of water.
- Indiana is the 38th state in rank by size.
- Indiana is 265 miles long from north to south and 140 miles wide from east to west.
- Indiana's highest point is 1,257 feet in Wayne County; lowest is 320 feet in Posey County.
- Indiana wetlands, originally estimated at 5.6 million acres, consisted of 813,000 acres in 1995.
- Indiana forests originally covered an estimated 20 million acres; in 1998 fewer than 2,000 acres of old growth forest remain.

Indiana's people, pages 4-5

- In 1997, Indiana's population was estimated to be 5,864,108, ranking 14th in the U.S.
- In 1990, 75.6 percent of Hoosiers were high school graduates; 15.6 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Vincennes, Knox County is the oldest continuous settlement in Indiana.
- Indiana has contributed 2 presidents and 5 vice presidents to the U.S.
- In 1838, the Potawatomi Indians were removed from Indiana to Kansas on what is called the "Trail of Death."

Governing Indiana, pages 6-7

- Frank O'Bannon is the 47th governor of the State of Indiana.
- The General Assembly meets in a 61-day session in odd-numbered years and in a 30-day session in even numbered years.
- In the U.S. Congress, Indiana has 2 senators and 10 representatives.
- Indiana has 92 counties.
- In the 1850 constitutional convention, the largest categories of delegates were farmers (42 percent), lawyers (25 percent), and physicians (12 percent).
- Indiana became the 19th state on December 11, 1816.

State emblems, etc., pages 8-9

- Bird - Cardinal
- Flower - peony
- Language - English
- Poem - *Indiana*, by Arthur Franklin Mapes
- Song - "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," by Paul Dresser
- Motto - The Crossroads of America (1937 General Assembly resolution)
- Nickname - The Hoosier State
- There are many theories, but no certain answer, about the origin of the name "Hoosier."
- Tree - tulip tree
- Stone - Salem limestone
- River - Wabash River

Hoosiers and their heritage, pages 10-11

- In 1998 Indiana has 1,285 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Indiana has identified 47,500 archaeological sites.
- Indiana has 65 public and private colleges and universities.
- Indiana has professional sports teams in baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey, indoor soccer, soccer, and women's soccer.
- Indiana's first modern lottery tickets were sold on October 13, 1989. In 1818, legislators passed a lottery law to raise funds for a canal.
- In 1852, the first Indiana State Fair was held in Indianapolis.

Commerce and industry, pages 12-13

- In 1997, the state's unemployment rate was 3.5 percent.
- In 1996-97, Indiana ranked 8th in national coal production with about 34 million tons. Approximately 95 percent was by surface mining methods.
- Indiana ranks 3rd in U.S. in hardwood forest products manufactured.
- In 1992, Indiana farmland was 15.6 million acres of a total land area of 23 million acres.
- In 1929, Indiana furnished 12 million cubic feet of dimension limestone for building construction. Today, nearly 2.7 million cubic feet of Indiana limestone is quarried annually.
- In 1915, the Coca-Cola bottle was created in Terre Haute by Root Glass Company.

Transportation, page 14

- U.S. 231 is the longest Indiana roadway at 297 miles; it spans the entire length of the state and crosses 14 counties.
- State Highway Commission was created in 1919 by the Indiana General Assembly.
- Indiana's first municipal airport was dedicated in 1919 in Kokomo.
- In 1850, Indiana had 228 miles of rail lines; by 1860, it increased to 2,163 miles.
- In 1836, Michigan City, the only established Indiana city on Lake Michigan, received funds from the U.S. Congress to construct a harbor.
- A law of 1816-17 required males age 18-50 to donate up to 6 days labor annually to open and maintain public roads.

INDIANA
(MISCELLANEOUS)

DRAWER 11A

INDIANA IN THE 1840s



